

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Cholera Killing Thousands Gives \$10,000,000 Dinner—Prohibition Gaining Rapidly—Wright Airship Smashed, Killing Officer—Work for Peace.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA:—Vast numbers are being killed daily by Asiatic cholera which is sweeping thru St. Petersburg. Unless very radical changes are made immediately in sanitary conditions it is feared the plague will get out of hand. The city authorities are lending all their energies to clear the city of the scourge.

A \$10,000,000 DINNER:—One man last week gave a dinner which cost him \$10,000,000 besides the price of the food. The man was W. H. Singer a Pittsburg steel magnate and under each of the four plates which were set for his four children he put checks, bonds or deeds amounting to \$4,000,000. The dinner was given in honor of the old millionaire's golden wedding.

GREAT PROHIBITION ADVANCE:—From present indications this year will show a record advance in prohibition. During the first six months over 6,000 saloons were closed by the vote of the people of various states. At the present time, according to the census of 1900 there are 35,000,000 people living in dry territory, and 42,000,000 in wet territory. The recent vote at the state election in Maine shows a growing desire there to have the question of prohibition submitted again to a vote of the people.

AIRSHIP SMASHED:—A slight accident caused the complete wreckage of the airship which has been breaking all records at Ft. Myer, and proves how unsafe it still is to travel in the air. Orville Wright, the inventor of the machine, was badly injured, but will recover, but Lieut. Briggs, of the Signal Corps of the Army, was killed. The machine was about 75 feet high when a light caught off the propeller, and fell into the machinery in such a way as to make it unmanageable. It turned end up and fell at once to the ground. Mr. Wright says that the experiments will be taken up again as soon as he can get about.

WORK FOR PEACE:—The work to prevent wars and all their evils has been put a step ahead during the week by the meeting in Berlin, Germany of a conference of representatives of the parliaments of the leading nations. Plans for the extension of arbitration are being considered.

TO MAKE LAWYERS GOOD:—The American Bar Association which had a recent meeting at Seattle responded to the widespread condemnation of the profession, which is nowadays considered as being responsible for much crime by advising men how they can break the law. The Association adopted a new code of "professional ethics," which it believes all lawyers should keep. One of the main features is that lawyers will not advise their clients or permit themselves to violate the moral law in cases they may have in court. All lawyers it says, should respect the courts and do all they can to keep politics out of the selection of the judges. It is right, according to the new code, for a lawyer to act as counsel for an accused person, no matter what may be his private opinion as to the client's guilt; he should not attempt to ingratiate himself into the favor of a jury by fawning or flattery; he should not represent interests before a legislature unless he does so openly; and no case should be taken which would cause a conflict between the attorney's duty to his client and his obligation to the law. It is needless to say that, if the lawyers ever come to do this there will be a great improvement in the administration of justice.

GREAT ROOSEVELT:—President Roosevelt when he was about to move back into the White House from his home in Oyster Bay last week, gave a reception to the friends there which was one of the most striking ever held. Thousands of people gathered to pay honor to the man who is about to leave the White House, and proved the deep place he has in the hearts of the people. He went back to Washington Thursday.

HARD ON SOCIETY:—Mrs. Astor, who for many years has been the leader of what New York calls its "society" has finally retired, and in

POLITICAL NOTES

Foraker and Haskell Suffer Together—New Blood in Republican Campaign—Bryan Still for Free Silver—Congress in Danger.

BRYAN - ROOSEVELT FIGHT:—Following the Hearst exposures Pres. Roosevelt issued a public letter denouncing both Gov. Haskell and Sen. Foraker for their connection with the Standard Oil. Mr. Bryan, who seems very anxious to hold onto Haskell for some reason sent the President a personal telegram demanding proof of the charges. He should have sent to Hearst who made the charges, or looked in the court records of Oklahoma, where it is shown that Haskell prevented his own attorney general from attacking one of the little companies the Standard owns. The proof has satisfied the whole country—Foraker, who at heart was a pacified enemy of Taft's has been dropped by the Republicans, but Haskell, who is one of Bryan's most intimate friends and advisers is still active in the Democratic canvass. Who is the real friend of the trusts, anyway?

REVERIDGE ON STUMP:—Senator Reveridge, probably the most silver tongued of all Senators, will soon take the stump against Bryan, and reply personally to his speeches.

BRYAN STILL FOR FREE SILVER:—A letter of Bryan's to James B. Ross of Columbus, O., has been discovered in which the Nebraskan says he would still favor 16-1 if conditions were the same as in 1896. Of course Mr. Bryan did not want this to get out, as all the rest of the world knows what a mistake his ideas on that subject were.

CONGRESS TO BE CLOSE:—There is great danger that the Democrats will control the next House of Representatives. A loss of only 27 districts by the Republicans would give the Democrats the majority, and there are more than that number of districts which are admitted to be doubtful. Even with the Home Democratic, however, little harm could be done, except to new legislation, as the Senate will continue Republican and could prevent any foolish legislation.

BRYAN'S BIG TOUR:—Bryan has just finished a long tour thru the West which has been the most successful he ever made into that country. He spoke to large audiences and was always warmly greeted. Experts agree, however, that he is in no danger of getting any electoral votes in that quarter.

CAMPAIGN PRETTY COOL:—There is a good deal of comment all over the country over the fact that the voters are paying so little attention to the presidential campaign, and a good deal of speculation as to what it means. Bryan is certain it means that the people have already decided to elect him, so he does not explain it. It is that his followers have always been so noisy before and are so quiet now. The Republicans are worried, however, and are planning to put all the heat they can into the fight before election. They will do most of their campaigning in October, and their heavy guns are being reserved for that time.

TAFT'S PLANS:—Mr. Taft, who has been spending most of his time at home writing and preparing speeches, is about to begin his speaking campaign, and will start it in the West. After a couple of weeks there he will begin a second trip in the center of the country, and this may include one or two speeches in Kentucky. He will finish up in the East.

CHANGE IN PLANS:—There has been a good deal of criticism of the way Chairman Hitchcock has been running the Republican campaign, and from now on other members of the committee will have more authority and it is expected that there will be more vim in the fight. Incidentally, Bradley has been drafted into the work for Kentucky, tho after his fight against Taft last Spring and the disgraceful way in which he got his seat in the Senate it is difficult to see what good he can do.

ATTACK ON FORAKER:—A hard drive has been made at both Republicans and Democrats by Hearst, who charges Foraker and Haskell both with having been in the pay of the Standard Oil Co. Haskell denied, and Foraker explained. Foraker has been driven out of the Republican campaign, but Haskell still sticks. Hearst says that the Standard Oil is supporting Bryan this time, and that therefore he cannot afford to throw Haskell over.

UP TO MR. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan is conducting an able campaign, attacking the weak spots of the Republican party with vigor and effect and violently accusing Mr. Taft of cowardice and evasion when he fails to answer at once all the questions put to him. Now it has come time for Mr. Bryan himself to do some answering, the questions have been asked time and again, and yet the world waits for his reply. The questions are vital, the answers are simple, and yet he is silent about them. Is it possible that he knows that he cannot answer without losing his hope of election?

The first question was asked some weeks ago. When Cleveland was president, the gold reserve which used to maintain the gold standard, fell below the legal requirements, and Mr. Cleveland sold bonds to protect it. Mr. Bryan has attacked him for doing this. Now, if Mr. Bryan should become president, and this should happen again, would he protect the gold standard, which he attacked Cleveland for doing, or would he disregard the law of the land and let the gold standard fail? He has not answered this question yet, and it is a very important one for every man that has any business to do, or has loaned any one any money.

The next question is:—Mr. Bryan what laws can you get if elected? This has only one answer, but Bryan has not given it. The answer is "Nothing." Bryan could not carry into effect any of the policies which he is advocating so loudly, nor do a single one of the things which he is attacking the Republicans for not doing. He has declared that Taft could not carry out the good things which he favors because the Republican Senate is opposed to them. Bryan knows that he, a Democrat, would have even less chance to carry out these policies, because the same Republican Senate would be there, and would be even less likely to do things for him than for Taft. Mr. Bryan has not been asked whether it is honest to make people believe he can do things which he knows he cannot do, but it is a very good question, and one he might put in two or three speeches on.

But Bryan might do harm. And this is the other question for him:—What would you do if elected? Bryan would appoint all the cabinet officers. What would they do under his direction? The State Department has, under Roosevelt, made the American nation respected the world over. Bryan says he is opposed to "entangling alliances." What would he do with the foreign policy of the nation? Mr. Bryan is opposed to increasing the Navy. What would he do about that—and would he keep it until the army up to a high stage of efficiency, or let them fall to pieces. Mr. Bryan believes in destroying the trusts. Would he set his Attorney General to bringing suits of all kinds which would unsettle business, cost millions, drive capital out of the country and bring on hard times, and yet probably would accomplish no good? Mr. Bryan might spend an hour or two answering these questions, too.

This is the situation:—All admit that there are grave wrongs in the country—that we need progressive legislation and administration of the government. Taft in spite of the division in the Republican party, will have a chance to get some of the necessary laws from Congress, especially as the party platform promises them. Bryan, even if his party were united, which it is not, could not possibly accomplish anything without the aid of the Senate, which will be Republican. In administration Taft has proved himself—his record as well as his speeches, show exactly what he would do in each of the cases mentioned. Bryan has no record for doing anything, and he has not yet told what he thinks he ought to do.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Killing at Danville Revival—No more Stripped Convict Suits—State Fair Successful.

DRUNKEN MELEE AT TENT REVIVAL:—During the closing moments of a big revival meeting at Moreland, near Danville, Stephen Benedict and Samuel Rockwell, both intoxicated, entered the tent and started to make sport of the meeting. Several men tried to quiet them and attempted to get them out. They objected and in the confusion which ensued some one fired a shot. Both intruders then drew their revolvers and fired recklessly into the crowd. Town Marshal Farrell was summoned in such haste that he forgot his revolver. When he attempted to arrest the men they shot him in the leg and the breast. Altho fatally wounded he retained his presence of mind long enough to swear in twenty men as deputies. These men captured Benedict but Rockwell escaped. Several people were seriously injured. Physicians summoned from Junction City and Hustonville, together with two local doctors dressed the wounds.

NEW JAIL SUITS:—Under a reform which is to be tried at the State prison the old striped suit will soon disappear except for those convicts who are unusually bad. Plain gray suits, much like those used outside will be given to each man on entering, and he will keep this unless he breaks the prison rules habitually, in which case he will have to wear stripes. Convicts will also be given knives and forks, in addition to the spoon with which they have had to eat every thing up to this time. Also, from this time on no paroles will be granted to a man unless his conduct has come up to a high standard.

FAIR A GOOD ONE:—The State Fair which was held at Louisville last week proved one of the most successful ever given, and was greatly enjoyed by the thousands who attended.

NEW MOUNTAIN PAPER:—The Loudon Democrat, Loudon's new Democratic weekly, was launched last week. It is published by Messrs. John Pearl and Nat B. Sewell, and is a bright, clean, newsy six column, four page paper. We wish the Democrat and its management much success.

BREATHITT COUNTY SHOOTING:

Sherman Cope was shot in the back by a negro Sunday night as he was returning to his home near Jackson. His physicians believe the wound to be fatal. The negro is in the Jackson Jail.

HEARST AT LOUISVILLE:—W. R. Hearst and his candidate for President, T. L. Hise, were in Louisville on their speaking trip last week. Hearst's speech was chiefly an attack on Bryan, whom he declared, was the most corrupt of all politicians.

MOONSHINER CAUGHT:—Richard Freeman, an alleged moonshiner in Lee County was caught last week by U. S. Marshall Mays, who first brought him down with a dum-dum bullet, tho without wounding him.

POSTAL THIEVES HELD:—Frank Chapman and David Elliott, Jr., were bound over Tuesday to the Federal Grand Jury by U. S. Commissioner Geo C. Moore upon the charge of breaking into and robbing the Viva Post-office in Laurel County on the night of September 1.

MANY SUFFER FROM DROUGHT

The drought is not hurting this part of the country alone, but covers all the United States except the sea coasts. The mountain regions are suffering less than any others. The Blue Grass is in much worse condition in this state, and in some counties stock is dying for water and the pasture is all gone, and there is hardly enough for people to drink. In all parts of the state late crops are nearly dead and there is a serious crop shortage threatened. In many places the drought is said to be the worst since 1854.

In Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania conditions are even worse. In some parts there has been not a drop of rain for 2 months and in some towns farmers sell water instead of vegetables, water bringing eight cents a gallon. Many mines and manufacturing plants have been shut down. The Susquehanna River is the lowest it has been since 1893. There are many forest fires raging and no let up is in sight. The Ohio River is so low that a half grown boy can wade across it in many places.

There was some hope late last week that a storm which has been hovering over the Gulf of Mexico would come north, but something interfered, and the weather forecasters say that just now there is no sign of rain.

Idle Money

Idle Money does not Grow, and it may be Lost. Hidden away about the house, it may be destroyed by Fire, or Stolen by thieves.

Carried about in your pocket, you may Lose it, and you are constantly tempted to Spend it for something you do not need.

One Dollar, deposited in our Savings Department, and left there one year, will earn 4 cents.

\$5 will earn 20 cents.

\$25 will earn \$1.

\$50 will earn \$2.02.

\$100 will earn \$4.04.

Why not begin Now? One Dollar will open your account.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

J. J. MOORE, President J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier

G. A. R. PICNIC

On Saturday last the usual G. A. R. picnic was held among the trees in Prof. Dodge's yard. The Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans united with the Grand Army post in making arrangements. It was held two months later than the average time of previous years. Prof Dodge's flag was run up to the top of the flag pole. The post flag was spread over the bank of honeysuckles, near the gate. A profusion of flags attracted attention, around the porch and on the trunks of trees. Ten long tables, placed in the shade, were covered with the bountiful provisions. Both elixir and sulphur water, tea and abundant, with cups at hand. A varied literary program was presented in the forenoon and afternoon. Earnest, but spicy talks were given by Prof. L. V. Dodge, Lewis Sandlin, Schuyler Browning, Horace Yates, Jas. M. Gahbert, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge and Mrs. K. U. Putman. Miss Tillie Cook rendered a recitation which was met highly appreciated. A group of some twenty children from Miss Etta Moore's school furnished a pleasing program. Secretary Canible gave several vocal solos. On the whole

the testimony seems to be concurrent that this was one of the most enjoyable and profitable patriotic rallies of the series which has now extended over some six or eight years.

General LeVant Dodge left Berea, in the night of Monday last, for a month's campaign in Northeastern Kentucky, to include a trip thru all the counties of the Big Sandy region. He hopes to encourage existing posts and to organize some new ones. His itinerary is so arranged as to include the reunion of three regiments.

TAFT CLUB FORMED

A William H. Taft Voters Club was formed here last Friday night at a mass meeting of the Republican voters of Berea held at the public school house. After music by the College band there were speeches by Gen. L. V. Dodge, Pres. Frost and Judge Coyle. Wright Kelley was unanimously elected president of the club, Geo. W. Shockley, sec'y., and J. W. Stephens, treasurer. The meeting was a lively one and gave promise of a deep interest in the campaign.

Judge—You are acquitted. Prisoner (to the jury)—Very sorry, gentlemen, to have given you all this trouble for nothing.

RESOLVED
THAT DRESSING WELL IS PART OF YOUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. BESIDES SEE HOW IT BRIGHTENS UP THE SCHOOL ROOM, IT MAKES THE TEACHER HAPPIER, TOO. START THEM IN FRESH.

BUSTER BROWN

YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE IS NOW AT HER DESK. NOT FAR AWAY FROM HER MAY SIT ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL BETTER DRESSED. DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD AND WERE YOU EVER ASHAMED BECAUSE YOU DID NOT HAVE NICE CLOTHES WHEN YOU WENT TO SCHOOL? IF YOU CLOTHE YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE'S WELL, THEY WILL STUDY THEIR LESSONS BETTER. WILL IT NOT BE WORTH WHAT DRESSES COST TO HAVE THEM LOVE THEIR BOOKS? WE HAVE EVERYTHING THAT LITTLE MARY JANE'S AND BIGGER MARY JANE'S WEAR. BRING THEM IN AND LET US RIG THEM OUT. CHILDREN ARE WELCOME AT OUR STORE.

COYLE & HAYES
You Pay Less—Or Get More

COMMENTS BY ALEXANDER A. COV

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

It was four o'clock. For two long hours they had been engaged in ceaseless struggle, and now barely a hundred men, smoke-begrimed, thirsty, bleeding, half their carbines empty, they still formed an impenetrable ring around their chieft. The struggle was over, and they realized the fact. When that wave of savage horsemen swept forth again it would be to ride them down, to crush them under their horses' pounding hoofs.

CHAPTER XXXV.
The Curtain Falls.

Mr. Wynkoop cleared his throat. "Why—why, you see, we are to be married this evening—Miss Greener and myself. We shall be so delighted to have you witness the ceremony. It is to take place at the church, and my people insist upon making quite an affair out of the occasion—Phoebe is so popular, you know."

Brant drew a long, deep breath. He had supposed she knew this. At last he said gravely: "Naida, the truth will prove the kindest message."

There are people who would have you believe that a silk hat is necessary to a business man's attire, and is a practical adjunct to his bodily covering; but how can a hat that ruffles up in the first puff of wind, or looks like a drowned rat after a shower of rain, be said to be practical?—Outfitter.

The following plans are offered as suggestive of how several farms have been replanned to allow for a rotation for hogs. These plans are chosen to

Fig. 4.—Eighty Acre Farm., Revised Plan.

DA FARMSTEAD 35 Acres

12-Acres

32-Acres

52-Acres

55-Acres

San Jose

San Jose

Note: Figs. 5 and 6 show a 240-acre farm also located in south-eastern Minnesota. The arrangement, shape and size of the fields in the small rotational unit the cost of fencing is less. But 27 rods of fencing are required to inclose the four five-acre fields. If the whole or the fencing is charged against the three fields used, 25 rods of fencing are required per acre. The cost of building and maintaining that amount of fence divided by the number of years it will last will

Fig. 6.—Revised Plan.

The remainder of the farm is divided into five 20-acre fields for a five year rotation. The irregular strip or ravine through the center of the farm is used for a lane and for permanent pasture.

Cupid as Jockey

By Anna McClure Sholl

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Itch and eccentric Mr. Sears had always delighted in setting the little town of Upwater by the ears, but no one dreamed of a post-mortem chuckle from the old gentleman. It came in the form of a bequest in his will—\$1,000 to the prettiest woman in the place, the judges to be chosen from the elderly married men of the community.

The hubbub was instantaneous, and of a nature to warm the heart of a cynic. Mothers spoke jealously of the charms of their daughters. The ministers prepared sermons against the sin of vanity thus flagrantly encouraged by the late Mr. Sears. The "home people" signified their intention of standing aloof from the contest. But at last a reaction set in, started by someone's sly sense of humor, and it was almost unanimously decided that the terms of the will must be complied with. An appointed committee fixed upon a day in June for the assembling of the contestants. They were to come in their best apparel, and to abide by the vote of the judges "without murmurings or disputings." The contest was to be held out of doors, in the sunny garden of one of the grandees of the town, that the searching light of day might add to the impartiality of the decision. The affair was thus turned into a law-party, and, the first families agreeing to be present, the rest of the town followed suit.

A week before the day appointed, Richard Gordon, a young lawyer, went to call upon Mary Bennett, whose father before his invalidism had been a professor in the college town from which Gordon's family also came. Richard, waiting for Mary in the dim parlor with its staid engravings of famous pictures, felt that the girl's life was somehow like them, beautiful in line and form, but lacking the color that selfishness, rather than self-denial, seems to impart to human existence. She had always sacrificed herself to the demands and needs of others, until she was like a white flower brought out of the sunshine to cheer a sick room.

He was absorbed in his thoughts of her when she entered, a welcome glowing in her eyes. Though she was tall and straight and wholesome to look upon, no one had ever called her pretty. Her chief asset was her abundant dark hair. Richard had never thought of her being in the contest, so he did not even apologize when, after a few moments' conversation, he showed her a list he had made of the women who, in his opinion, had the best chance of winning—a list from which her name was omitted.

"I see that you have headed it with Bertha Klendinning. That is easy to understand."

"But my grounds are different from most people's," he said, with the earnestness that he always brought to any subject which interested him. "Her blue eyes and yellow hair and story-book complexion count very little. It's her lovely figure and her charm of manner—her more subtle advantages, so to speak—that make her what she is, graceful and womanly."

"I quite agree with you. Who is next on the list?"

"Katherine More—it's the curve of her upper lip," he added, confidentially.

"And next?"

"Dora."

"Heceneus?"

He laughed.

"It has something to do with the tip of her nose."

"I quite understand Dora's nose will keep her young when she's 50."

"And then come the ladies who have only to put on a pink ribbon to be called pretty. You see my scorn of them places them last."

"Poor things! Well, I think it will be Bertha. You must tell me all about it afterwards."

"But, my dear, you're surely going!" he said, earnestly, knitting his boyish brows.

"I can't unless father is better."

"Oh, you must—it will amuse you so. I'll call for you to make sure!"

"Well! I don't forbid your calling!" she answered, with a smile.

She spent a troubled week, trying to come to terms with herself. In her dark moments she had perversely wished to make herself look as plain as possible, taking a kind of pride in being utterly out of the running; but with the first dawn of gentler feeling came the desire to look her best, and to enter into the spirit of the occasion.

So when the time came she curled her hair and arranged it with all the art that she could command. She put on a soft, summer gown and a picture hat with roses. She was drawing on her long gloves when Richard arrived. He seemed in the highest spirits.

"I was prepared to use force, if I found you backing out. I have some news to tell you about myself—something that's made me very glad, and I want you to be glad with me."

Her heart sank. Was he going to tell her of his engagement to Bertha? She turned a pale face to him.

"Can't you guess, Mary?"

But she was dumb. He leaned towards her and took both her hands in his.

"I've got the position I wanted in the office with Jenkins & Hart—and it's a kind of partnership, Mary. It's easily worth five thousand a year."

She drew a long breath of relief and looked at him with shining eyes.

"I'm so glad—so glad!"

"You can't be so glad as I, because, my dear—" he hesitated. Her sudden little flame of joy went out.

"You see I didn't want to speak until I was sure—"

Even then she would not believe. She had turned her head away. Was it Bertha—oh, was it Bertha?

"You see I've loved you always—why Mary—"

Then she turned a rapturous face toward him.

How they reached the appointed place she never knew. She walked on air, surrounded by a ring of gold that enclosed one other person. Her eyes shone. A bright color came to her cheeks. Richard, excited and triumphant, looked at her adoringly, seeing in her at once the woman of his future and the playmate of his childhood. They would show themselves at the contest for a minute, just to be public-spirited. Then they would go for a heavenly ramble in the woods.

The judges had decided to make the award after mingling informally with their townspeople, so there was no set ceremony, no drawing-up of the contestants. People strolled about or talked together in groups, as at a garden party. Here and there a girl was seen whose heightened color betrayed her consciousness of being under scrutiny, for it was generally known that the courteous judges, chatting casually with their friends and acquaintances, were all the while gleefully impressing which would be of service in making the decision. The occasion, so the whole, did not seem favorable to the setting forth of feminine charm. Even Bertha, by becoming self-conscious, had lost something of her usual grace. Katherine's pretty bow of a mouth showed a disposition to straighten, and Dora's lustrous nose failed to save the day for her. As for the young women whose charm depended on pluck ribbons they had all apparently chosen the wrong colors.



"I Was Prepared to Use Force, if I Found You Backing Out."

and knew it when too late. Only those hopelessly out of the running seemed to be really enjoying themselves.

It was expected that the judges would not remain out long, but a half hour went by, and they were still debating in the little summer house to which they had withdrawn. A feeling of uneasiness began to make itself apparent. It was canceled, and rearranged again. No one seemed so confident as at the opening of the contest. At last the judges were seen to rise, and then, two by two, they came across the lawn, and took their places on a flower-decked platform. A sudden hush fell over the assembly. The chairman waited until everyone had come within hearing distance of the stand before making his announcement, then, after reading the clause in the will, he said:

"The difficulties in the way of a fair decision can hardly be appreciated by those not members of the committee. In the making of it, in the judging and weighing, we crave your clemency. Having made it we are sure of your enthusiastic support. The prize has been awarded to Miss Mary Bennett."

There was a confused murmur. Richard, more surprised than anyone, turned to look at Mary. It was true! It might be gone to-morrow, but to-day her radiant joy made her the most beautiful woman there. She seemed all light and color and happiness, and they had felt it and recorded it.

She would not believe it at first, and wanted to hurry away, but they detained her and showered congratulations on her until she was glowing like a rose. Each moment enriched her, adding weight to the decision.

"You were a dark horse," said a friend, at once puzzled and convinced.

"Cupid was jockey," said Richard.

IN A YOKOHAMA THEATER.

The Plays Last All Day, and Sometimes Two.

Before leaving Yokohama, I went to the theater, which certainly was unlike anything I had ever seen before, writes Lady Randolph Churchill, in the Century. We sat on the floor of our so-called box, and had tea like the crowd. And such a crowd! It was an endless source of interest and amusement to watch them, whole families—mother-in-law and daughters-in-law, children of all ages, and parents of different generations, fathers, sons and grandsons. All had their dinners with them. Little trays were produced—tiny boxes full of rice, bowls containing weird foodstuffs, pink, white and green; seaweed on rice cakes; raw fish and nameless yellow condiments; ten in microscopic cups, of course, with no milk or sugar. The Japanese cannot understand Europeans putting milk in their tea, as, according to them, it has a strong smell.

The children were dressed and undressed during the entr'actes, and people smoked, slept, ate, talked and fanned themselves. It was certainly a great contrast to see a little "mummy" such as Pierre Loti describes, daintily dressed in the quaint of kimono and sunset of obi, sitting between a coolie wearing nothing but a loose cotton jacket and an old hag nursing a baby. Although it was true that most of the men had little on, and the thermometer was 85 degrees, the atmosphere was not impossible, as I am sure would have been the case in a European theater under similar circumstances. The plays have usually 14 or 15 acts, and last all day and sometimes two. This particular one not having an actress such as Sadu Yacco to interpret it, was quite unintelligible to me; but I admired the grace of the actresses, their easy movements when dancing, and the way they managed their tight clothes. Imagine my surprise when I found out afterward that they were all men! I'm to a few years ago men and women did not act together in Japan, the theatrical companies being composed of either one sex or the other, but a change has come over them, and now there are now mixed companies.

LOOKING AWAY FROM LIFE.

New Yorkers Are Fond of Lingerin' Before the Shop Windows.

One of the things which strikes a stranger in New York is the habit of men of looking in at shop windows. The crowds hurry and jostle through the streets, crowding each other in the mad rush. But hardly a window but before it can be seen a group of men, or perhaps only a couple, perhaps a solitary one, gazing intently, steadfastly through the plate glass panes. A minute before he was rushing as wildly, struggling as fiercely as his fellows. Now he stands wrapt, out of himself, oblivious to the struggle going on around him. His thoughts are through the window there with the toys, the boxes of candy, the baseball bats, the Japanese curios, the stationery, the cutlery or whatever it may be of which the shop makes a specialty. The man will gaze into the window for three minutes, four minutes, sometimes for more than five minutes, and then turn away with bright eyes and an air of having been refreshed. Before he stopped to look in the window the map was tired, worried. That little stop for rest amid the wilderness of the great city, that oasis of pleasant and rambling thought he craved in for a few minutes, has relieved the tension of business cares, has rested his nerves a bit and sent him on his way refreshed again.

Going Away.

Little Hesse's father had decided to move his family to the small town of Salem, W. Va., says the Bohemian. Naturally this proposed change interested Hesse very much, for she realized she was to enter a new world. Upon informing her little friends she asked each of them if they knew what kind of a place Salem might be. None of them knew of Salem, but quite a few had been in Clarksburg, a city of something over 12,000 inhabitants. Naturally Clarksburg received all the praise to the slighting of Salem.

The talk of her friends had its effect upon Hesse and she began to dread moving to Salem. The night before the family had decided to go papa overheard Hesse saying her prayers. Much to his surprise her usual supplication was ended with the words: "Good-by, God, we are going to Salem."

Manners Are Different.

Manners are different in different parts of the world, and even the short space of the English channel makes a difference. On the British side a lady bows first to a man whom she knows, and on the French side she would never think of bowing until the man had first recognized her. In England a man rises to open the door for a lady, and in France such a proceeding would be considered officious. In France the stranger makes the first call, and in England it is, of course, the older residents who makes the advance.

Another Objection.

"There's one great objection to the flying machine," said Mr. Sirius Barker, "and that's the question of safety appliances."

"It can carry a parachute."

"Yes, but a parachute looks so much like an umbrella that every time you want to use it you're sure to find it has been borrowed."—Washington Star.

David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 4, 1908

Specialy Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—2 Samuel 6:1-12. Memory verse 12.

GOVERNMENT.—"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise."—Psalm 100:4.

TIME.—Either B. C. 1028 (Uscher); or 1002 by revised chronology of the Assyrian Epigraphy Canon. Prof. Beecher points out the fact that David's reign of 40 years in Jerusalem is divided up into three periods: 1. A period of war and conquest, about 14 years. 2. A period of rest and rebuilding, about seven years. 3. A period of domestic troubles, about 19 years. This lesson probably belongs to the second period, or to a period of rest during the conquest. But the exact order of events is not easily obtained from the narrative.

PLACE.—(1) The ark had been for a long time at Kirjath-jearim, about 11 miles west of Jerusalem. In the valley of Sorek (where Delilah lived), a valley which leads up from the Philistine country toward Jerusalem. (2) At house of Abinadab between Kirjath-jearim and Jerusalem.

DAVID'S COUNSELLORS.—Ahithophel, a very shrewd man; Nathan, the prophet; and Joab, his chief general.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Long Period of Decline.—For 70 years the ark as the center of religious worship had lain in partial neglect. Soon after the settlement of the Israelites in Palestine Joshua deposited the ark at Shiloh, 20 miles north of Jerusalem, and ten miles north of Bethel (Josh. 18:1). It was still there at the close of the period of the Judges (1 Sam. 1:3); and Samuel lived at Shiloh with Eli. The sons of Eli had carried the ark from Shiloh into a battle against the Philistines, hoping that God would give them the victory for the sake of this symbol of his worship. But God did not reward wickedness in that way. The Israelites were defeated, and the Philistines captured the ark. But the Lord would not permit them to retain it. Their idol, Dagon, fell before it. The people were smitten with severe sickness wherever the ark was sent. Finally it was restored to Israel, and sent up the Sorek valley as far as Kirjath-jearim, 11 miles southwest of Jerusalem, in the house of Abinadab on the hill (1 Sam. 7:1), who put it under the charge of one of his sons.

The neglect of the ark and its separation from its place in the tabernacle at Shiloh, with one high priest following Saul and another David, shows to what a low and divided state religion had fallen in Israel under Saul. The neglect of the means of religion, of places of worship, and set times for devotion is generally accompanied by a decline in the spirit of religion. It is both a sign of the decline and a means toward it.

V. 1. "Again." For a different purpose from the former gatherings for war. "Thirty thousand," representatives of the whole people. According to Chronicles, they came as far as from Shihor, 50 miles south of tinza, and from Hamath in Lebanon, 250 miles north of Jerusalem. The restoration must be a national act, or it would lose much of its unifying power. The joyful procession and the religious enthusiasm were marred by an act of disobedience, where a good thing was done in a wrong way.

The first error was committed by transporting the ark by a cart instead of in the way ordained by God (Numbers 4). The ark was to be carried by Levites.

The next error grew out of this first one. "The jagged bridgeheads of those parts are not at all adapted for wheeled conveyances," and when the procession had reached Nachon's threshing-floor, the "oxen shook" the ark, "were throwing it down," and (6) "Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God," to keep it from falling to the ground. If he had carried the ark as he was commanded, he would not have been tempted to this second disobedience.

V. 7. "And the anger of the Lord was kindled." Not passion, but rather indignation—that feeling which makes him hate sin and compels him to punish it. All that was loving and good in God was aroused against the act. "And God smote him there."

Why this severity? (1) It was a direct, double disobedience. (2) The wrong was enhanced by the fact that it was committed by a man who as a son of Abinadab had been with the ark, and should have known the law. (3) It was a public disobedience in matters of religion. It was a desecration of the holiest symbol of their religion. It was needful at the outset to prove to the people the necessity of exact obedience, and hence the careful study of God's law.

A Note of Encouragement. 1. There was real encouragement in the fact that God was so careful of the religion of the Jews that he expressed by his act the value of religion, and impressed it so deeply on their hearts. 2. The blessing that rested upon the family of Obed-edom through the presence of the symbol of religion in his house was a foretaste and a promise, and a prophecy of what it would be to the nation.

A fuller description of this festival procession is given in 1 Chronicles 15 and 16.

"It was the greatest day of David's life. Its significance in his career is marked by his own preeminent position—conqueror, poet, musician, priest, in one. . . . It was felt to be a turning-point in the history of the nation. David was on that day the founder, not of freedom only, but of an empire; not of religion only, but of a church and commonwealth."

The ark was borne on the shoulders of the Levites (2 Chron. 15:15), amid the greatest enthusiasm.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by working to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$1.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$5.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well situated in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909. The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE CIGARETTE

Orison Sweet Marden

Reprinted from Success by Permission



NO WORDS can tell the cigarette story as graphically as the pictures on this page. I advise every cigarette victim to have his photograph taken every year and put side by side in a frame in his room, where he can see the gradual, fatal deterioration in himself from year to year. If this does not startle him and bring him to his senses, no preaching will ever do it, for the pictures will be a sermon more eloquent than ever came from any pulpit.

I leave it to others to discuss the moral side of cigarette smoking. I denounce it simply because of its blighting, blasting effect upon one's success in life; because it draws off the energy, saps the vitality and force which ought to be made to tell in one's career; because it blunts the sensibilities and deadens the thinking faculties; because it kills the ambition and the finer instincts, and the more delicate aspirations and perceptions; because it destroys the ability to concentrate the mind, which is the secret of all achievement.

The whole tendency of the cigarette nicotine poison in the youth, is to arrest development. It is fatal to all normal functions. It blights and blasts both health and morals. It not only ruins the faculties, but it unbalances the mind, as well. Many of the most pitiable cases of insanity in our asylums are cigarette fiends. It creates abnormal appetites, strange, undefined longings, discontent, uneasiness, nervousness, irritability, and, in many, an almost irresistible inclination to crime. In fact, the moral depravity which follows the cigarette habit is something frightful. Lying, cheating, impurity, loss of moral courage and manhood, a complete dropping of life's standards all along the lines are its general results.

Magistrate Crane, of New York City, says: "Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys between the ages of ten and seventeen years who come before me charged with crime have their fingers disfigured by yellow cigarette stains. . . . I am not a crank on this subject, I do not care to pose as a reformer, but it is my opinion that cigarettes will do more than liquor to ruin boys. When you have arraigned before you boys hopelessly deaf through the excessive use of cigarettes, boys who have stolen their sisters' earnings, boys who absolutely refuse to work, who do nothing but gamble and steal, you can not help seeing that there is some direct cause, and a great deal of this boyhood crime is, in my mind, easy to trace to the deadly cigarette. There is something in the poison of the cigarette that seems to get into the system of the boy and to destroy all moral fiber."

He gives the following probable course of a boy who begins to smoke cigarettes. "First, cigarettes. Second, beer and liquors. Third, craps—petty gambling. Fourth, horse racing—gambling on a bigger scale. Fifth, larceny. Sixth, state prison."

Not long ago a boy in New York robbed his mother and actually beat her because she would not give him money with which to buy cigarettes. Every little while we see accounts in newspapers all over the country of all kinds of petty thefts and misdemeanors which boys commit in order to satisfy the cigarette mania.

Another New York City magistrate says: "Yesterday I had before me thirty-five boy prisoners. Thirty-three of them were confirmed cigarette smokers. To-day, from a reliable source, I have made the gruesome discovery that two of the largest cigarette manufacturers soak their product in a weak solution of opium. The fact that out of thirty-five prisoners thirty-three smoked cigarettes might seem to indicate some direct connection between cigarettes and crime. And when it is announced on authority that most cigarettes are doped with opium, this connection is not hard to understand. Opium is like whiskey—it creates an increasing appetite that grows with what it feeds upon. A growing boy who lets tobacco and opium get a hold upon his senses is never long in coming under the domination of whiskey, too. Tobacco is the boy's easiest and most direct road to whiskey. When opium is added, the young man's chance of resisting the combined forces and escaping physical, mental and moral harm is slim, indeed."

Young men of great natural ability, everywhere, some of them in high positions, are constantly losing their grip, deteriorating, dropping back, losing their ambition, their push, their stamina, and their energy, because of its deadly hold upon them. If there is anything a young man should guard as divinely sacred, it is his ability to think clearly, forcefully, logically."

Dr. J. J. Kellogg says: "A few months ago I had all the nicotine removed from a cigarette, making a solution out of it. I injected half the quantity into a frog, with the effect that the frog died almost instantly. The rest was administered to another frog with like effect. Both frogs were full grown, and of average size. The conclusion is evident that a single cigarette contains enough poison to kill two frogs. A boy who smokes twenty cigarettes a day has inhaled enough poison to kill forty frogs. Why does the poison not kill the boy? It does kill him. If not immediately, he will die sooner or later of weak heart, Bright's disease, or some other malady which scientific physicians everywhere now recognize as a natural result of chronic nicotine poisoning."

A chemist, not long since, took the tobacco used in an average cigarette and soaked it in several teaspoonfuls of water and then injected a portion of it under the skin of a cat. The cat almost immediately went into convulsions, and died in fifteen minutes. Dogs have been killed with a single drop of nicotine.

A young man died in a Minnesota state institution not long ago, who, five years before, had been one of the most promising young physicians of the West. "Still under thirty years at the time of his commitment to the institution," says the newspaper account of his story, "he had already made three discoveries in nervous diseases that had made him looked up to in his profession. But he smoked cigarettes, smoked incessantly. For a long time the effects of the habit were not apparent on him. In fact, it was not until a patient died on the operating table under his hands, and the young doctor went to pieces, that it became known that he was a victim of the paper pipes. But then he had gone too far. He was a wreck in his mind as well as in body, and he ended his days in a maniac's cell."

Anything which impairs one's success capital, which cuts his achievement, and makes him a possible failure when he might have been a grand success, is a crime against himself. Anything which benumbs the senses, deadens the sensibilities, dulls the mental faculties, and takes the edge off one's ability, is a deadly enemy, and there is nothing else which effects this so quickly as the cigarette. It is said that within the past fifty years not a student at Harvard University who used tobacco has been graduated at the head of his class, although, on the average, five out of six use tobacco.

An investigation of all the students who entered Yale University during nine years shows that the cigarette smokers were the inferiors, both in weight and lung capacity, of the non-smokers, although they averaged fifteen months older.

Dr. Fiske, of the Northwestern Academy, has asked all pupils who will not give up cigarettes to leave the academy. In one year, not one of the boys who used cigarettes stood in the front rank of scholarship.

"This is our experience in teaching more than fifty thousand young people," says the principal of a great business college. "Cigarettes bring shattered nerves, stunted growth, and general physical and mental degeneration. We refuse to receive users of tobacco in our institution."

[Concluded next week.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

going out has a few remarks to make about that same society. She says that there are many people who are rich and have claims to high positions who, in their desire for distinction and notoriety do things that make themselves ridiculous and bring shame on their friends. This seems to show that the people in society are a good deal like the rest of us, don't it?

ROBBED MARK TWAIN:—The

home of Mark Twain, the great humorist at Redding, Conn., was robbed by burglars last Wednesday. The men were found by members of the family, and chased, but got away with several hundred dollars worth of valuables.

INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS:—For the next three weeks the International Tuberculosis Congress will be in session in Washington. Distinguished world leaders will discuss the best methods of eradicating the disease from the earth.

FOR SALE. 16 acres of good land one and a half mile from Berea, Ky. Four room box house and a 30x16 barn and good garden. Price \$500.

Joe Williams, Berea, Ky.

When a man does his own work well he has no time to find fault with the work of his neighbor.

The man who gets to market the first bale of cotton in Georgia is always published as a distinguished man. During the past six years this honor has been won by Deal Jack-

TO IMPROVE S. S. WORK

The National Sunday School Association is taking a new step in preparing to send representatives through the south with the special object of improving Sabbath School work among colored people. The conference in which thirty-four southern schools and colleges were represented convened last month at the residence of W. N. Hartshorn on the seacoast near Boston, and a strong committee, of which President Frost of Berea is a member, was appointed to further the work. The president of the conference was Rev. John E. White, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., one of the most eloquent Baptist preachers in the world.

FOR SALE—House and lot. Corner Jackson and Elder Sts. For particulars address me at Disputanta, Ky. Mason Anglin.

TIPS ON CARE OF FLOWERS.

How to Keep Them Fresh, as Told by a Florist.

"Very few persons understand the art of keeping flowers," said a St. Louis florist, "and yet by a little attention flowers may be kept fresh for three or four times as long as people expect them to stay in good condition. The matter is simple enough. It is merely a question of temperature and moisture. Roses, for example, are grown at a high temperature in the greenhouses and are then generally spoiled by ill treatment after they have been cut. Grown in a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees, they are placed in ice boxes, where the temperature stands at about 40. Then when sold they are taken into a dining or hall room, where the temperature is 75 or 80. Of course they will in a few hours, sometimes in a few minutes. Nothing else could be expected."

"They could, however, be kept in proper condition for a week by placing them in water and standing the vase in the coolest part of the living room. Every day half an inch of stems should be cut off in order to present a fresh suction surface to the water. If this precaution is neglected the stem becomes clogged with a glutinous matter something like the gum that exudes from peach and cherry trees, the water in the vase, however pure, cannot be drawn up, and the leaves and flowers wither for lack of moisture."

"In cutting off the stems a knife should always be used, never a pair of scissors. The reason is plain enough. The knife makes a smooth cut, leaving the cells of the wood open and unobstructed. The scissor blades, no matter how sharp they are, always compress the woody fibers at the end of the stem and leave them so tightly pressed together that it is almost impossible for sufficient moisture to find its way through to support the leaves and blossoms."

An Emperor Obedient.

While the emperor Nicholas II was in Moscow witnessing a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the splendid opera house, one of the largest in the world, a fire broke out, and the theater was burned to the ground. The emperor calmly told the governor general, "I shall return here next year on the same day; I shall expect to find the opera house rebuilt exactly as it was before, and I shall listen to a performance of 'Lucia' by the same company." And he obeyed.—"The Court of Russia."

Scales in the Mint.

Passing through the mint, attention was directed to a large pair of scales which were said to be as fine as anything in the country. They recalled the grand balance scale used in the Bank of England, and on inquiry the mint scales proved to be a worthy specimen of the same class. The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street uses a piece of mechanism that stands about seven feet high and weighs in the neighborhood of two tons. This scale is set every day, just as the one at the mint is, and is so delicately adjusted that it will correctly weigh a grain of dust or 400 pounds of gold.

A postage stamp would affect the index six inches. If any weight beyond its capacity is placed on the machine it makes its protest by ringing an electric bell and keeping it up until its load is lightened.—Philadelphia Record.

Bereford and Buller.

Fighting Lord Charlie Bereford and Sir Redvers Buller both deservedly earned a high reputation for bulldog tenacity of purpose.

During a Nile campaign Lord Charles and Sir Redvers, descending some "bad water" in a river steamer, got into a discussion as to the proper channel to be taken. Each obstinately defended his own course, but in the end Buller got his own way, with the result that the steamer ran through safely.

"You are I was right," cried the general. "Mine was the proper channel." "That was mine, too," coolly replied Lord Charles. "I only recommended the other because I knew you would go against whatever I said!"—London Realist.

An Army Contract.

In a street of Edinburgh a dusty soldier went up to a little bootblack and told the boy to brush his boots and polish them well. The lad looked at the big Scots gray and shouted blithely to another bootblack:

"Haw, Sandy, come over an' gie us a haund!" with his hands curved round his mouth to form a speaking trumpet. "See wha's here wi' me! I've got an army contract."

PROTEST FROM LABOR

Kind of Letters Unions Are Sending Mr. Gompers.

DISTRUST PARTY OF BRYAN.

Camden Central Labor Union Holds the Democracy Responsible For Deplorable Condition of Workers in the Southern States.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Camden (N. J.) Central Labor union held Aug. 18, 1908, a communication from national headquarters was received in which the work of the national convention of the dominant parties was set forth and commented upon. The letter closed with an appeal to "stand faithfully by our friends; oppose and defeat our enemies." Accompanying this communication was a request for a contribution to help make it possible to wage a successful campaign for the establishment of labor's rights. The matter was disposed of by the secretary being instructed to forward to the national office the following letter:

Camden, N. J., Aug. 18, 1908. Samuel Gompers, Esq., President of the American Federation of Labor: Dear Sir and Brother:—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an address issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor under date of Aug. 1. Accompanying this is an appeal for funds to carry out the political program set forth in the address, in which you call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends. We hereby return to you both documents, not that we do not think the workers should stand by their friends and defeat their enemies, but for the reason that we fail to agree with you as to who are our friends and who are our enemies. You claim to believe the Democratic party to be friendly to labor because at its last national convention it promised to do certain things if elected. For this reason you ask the trades unionists of the country to do the utmost to elect its candidates and to furnish means for carrying on its campaign.

The Camden Labor Union of Camden believes they have sufficient intelligence to designate who are the friends of labor and who are its foes. We take no stock in any party's promises made just prior to election when we have the record of that party to guide and direct us. We refuse to believe that any political party that has a continuing record for permitting the most degrading forms of labor to exist in states where its jurisdiction is complete can or will reverse itself when it comes into possession of the national government. Labor has formed no Democratic party, Whig party and Whig party in state government. By what ledger-book are we to measure it? Will it do better when it has the greater power to oppress? In the southern states, where Bryan himself has been in the saddle for years and where it dominates every office from the highest to the lowest are the places to get the party's record in its relation to the working class. Let us judge it by what it has done and is now doing in places where it is in power and not by any promises it may make to gain our votes. The rule of the Democratic party in the south has produced conditions that rival the worst in the world. In the territories over which they have legislative control we find wages the lowest, the hours the longest and child labor the severest. Only under Democratic rule do we find penitentiaries and convicts furnished by the state with thousands of men and boys working with bat and chain sentenced there by a Democratic official upon a trumped up charge of vagrancy. Nowhere in this broad land do you find such a degrading, degrading and degrading as in the south. You are doing in your poverty as degrading as you do in states ruled by the Democratic party.

Mr. Gompers, how can you ask the working class to support any party with such a degrading record? Are you going to ask the working class to support a party because the Republican national convention handed you a lemon that in order to defeat its candidates you would have to power a political party that for the past fifty years has never been able to do anything but oppress the working class? You are asking the working class to support a party that has never done anything but oppress the working class. You are asking the working class to support a party that has never done anything but oppress the working class. You are asking the working class to support a party that has never done anything but oppress the working class.

When Jacktown struck against a reduction of wages to \$4.60 from \$7.25 per week no Democratic politician raised his voice in protest. What the working class has suffered in the last few years for the sake of principle would stir the heart of Washington monument, if it had one, yet throughout it all Bryan, who stands as the champion of labor because he needs our support, has been as silent as the tomb.

If labor's friends are to be found in the Democratic party, labor would have no problem to solve and nothing to complain of in states controlled by the Democratic party. The fact that the worst blows labor is today receiving come from Democratic Alabama and by persons high up in the national councils of the Democratic party is conclusive proof that the working class has nothing to gain by supporting the party or its candidates.

Free press and free speech, the bulwark of the workers' path to a better condition, have time and again been attacked, and never once has any prominent Democratic paper or party leader raised a voice to protest. Our friends are they who stand by us continuously and are ever willing to fight our battles. Whenever trades unionism is attacked it is not the Democratic party or press that comes to our assistance, but the party and press of our class. If labor owes any allegiance to a political party it is certainly to a party composed of and guided solely by our class and not to one in which labor exploitsers congregate and labor's enemies control, however much they may promise in order to secure our support. It is time for labor to awaken to the necessity of political action, but in doing so let it take no backward step or make any false moves. Respectfully yours,

CAMDEN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, R. M. Hartman, President. W. T. LORING, Secretary.

The sending of this letter was authorized by an almost unanimous vote. There was one dissenting voice and two members not voting.—Camden Daily Courier, Aug. 19.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—60c.
Cabbage, 2c per lb.
Honey, 15c per lb.
Beans, 8 1/2c per gal.
Apples, per bu.—60c.
Eggs, per dozen, 16c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Bacon, per lb.—12 1/2c.
Ham, per lb.—12c.
Lard, per lb.—11c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.
Hens, on foot, per lb.—7c.
Poultry, per lb.—35c.
Corn, 1.00
Oats, 80c.
Wheat, 90c per bu.

Live Stock

Louisville, Sept. 23, 1908.

Choice export steers	5 50	6 00
Choice butcher steers	5 00	5 25
Common butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher steers	3 00	4 50
Common butcher steers	3 25	4 25
Choice butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher heifers	3 00	3 50
Common butcher heifers	2 50	3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 00	4 00
Medium butcher cows	2 75	3 00
Common butcher cows	2 50	2 75
Canners	1 00	1 75
Choice fat oxen	3 50	4 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	2 50	3 00
Medium bulls	2 25	2 50
Common bulls	1 50	2 00
Choice veal calves	6 00	6 50
Medium veal calves	4 00	4 50
Common calves	2 50	4 00
Good feeders	4 00	4 25
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	2 50	3 50
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 25	3 75
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Choice stock heifers	3 00	4 25
Common mixed stockers	2 50	3 50
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milk cows	25 00	30 00
Common milk cows	10 00	20 00

PORK

Choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	7 00
Medium packers and butchers, 160 to 200 lbs.	7 00
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	5 00
Light pigs, 60-90 lbs.	4 25
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	5 50
Knights, 150-200 lbs. up to	6 00

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 00
Medium sheep	2 50
Common sheep	2 00
Wethers	1 50 2 25
Choice lambs	4 50 5 00
Seconds	4 00 4 25
Good butcher lambs	4 50 5 00
Culls and tail ends	2 50 4 00

MEAT

Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13 1/2-14c, heavy to medium 14c.
SHOULDERS—10c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 12c, regular clear sides 10 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10c, sugar cured shoulders 10c, bacon extra 10c, bellies light 14c heavy 13c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 11 1/2c, pure leaf in tierces 11 1/2c, in tubs 13c.

DRIED MEAT—12c

EGGS—Case count 17 1/2c per doz., candled 16c.

Butter—16-20c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 12c to 14c, hens 10c, ducks, old 8c, turkeys 10-12c, ducks, young 13c.

WHEAT—No. 2, red \$1.02, mixed 53c.

CORN—No. 2, white, 83c, No. 3, mixed 81c.

OATS—New No. 3, white 53c, No. 3 mixed 52c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 89c, No. 3 Northern 90c.

A Pathetic Parting.

Persons who would doubt to see one of the big Atlantic liners sail for Southampton the other morning witnessed this scene on the pier: A man wearing a long raincoat, accompanied by a handsome woman, arrived carrying a shaggy haired yellow dog. As the pair neared the gangplank the man turned and, kissing the dog on the muzzle, handed it to the woman, the while addressing it:

"Now, baby, take good care of mamma, and be good to her until I get back."

Then he turned and, kissing the woman goodbye, boarded the ship. There was no cheering.—New York Times.

Imagine the American people burning for world power, their tremendous appetite for work that now expends itself on business transformed into an insatiable earth hunger. The stars and stripes would become a Jolly Roger among the world's flags. America let loose would be appalling.—Sydney Mail.

The dial of the Colgate clock on the Jersey City water front measures thirty-eight feet in diameter by day and forty feet by night—that is, the lights which serve for the hour marks at night are set beyond the periphery of the daytime dial and form a circle of forty feet extreme diameter.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

FALL & WINTER OPENING OF MILLINERY

LADIES—You are most cordially invited to attend
The OPENING DISPLAY of FALL
And WINTER MILLINERY
October 1, 2, 3, 1908, at
MRS. JONES' MILLINERY STORE.
Respectfully
MRS. LAURA JONES.
Cor. Chestnut and Parkway BerEA, Kentucky

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Miss Emma Soper who spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wallace returned to her home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Haley come from Williamsburg last week for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Crawford who have been visiting in different parts of Kentucky and Ohio with their children for the past year have returned home.

We will have on display the latest fashions in Ladies and Children's fall and winter hats at our opening Sept. 25 and 26.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Dr. Bert Cornelius who is located at War Branch, Leslie County was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Mollie Coddington of Roanoke, Va., has been the guest of her son, Bert Coddington the past week.

Mr. Jimmie Dowden came last week from Chicago for the first time in several years for a visit with his mother and sisters.

Mrs. Laura Jones has opened for display, from now on, indefinitely, ready to wear hats, caps, school girl hats, baby bonnets and notions. Call and see them. Corner Chestnut and Parkway, BerEA, Ky.

W. H. Gabbard and wife were the guests of Mrs. L. C. Gabbard Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sandlin, of Kingston were in town Saturday for the G. A. R. picnic.

Don't forget Mrs. S. R. Baker's fall and winter opening Sept. 25 and 26.

Miss Laura Bales was a guest of her sister, Mrs. B. F. VanWinkle the first part of the week.

Miss Kate Baker and mother, of Wallacetown spent Monday with Mrs. E. H. Wallace.

Mrs. Lydia Whyland of Pulaski Co. is visiting friends and relatives here. Millinery, fall and winter styles now ready for your inspection at Miss Fowler's, opposite Welch's.

Mrs. E. M. Spence has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Dr. Bert Cornelius was in town over Sunday. He returned Monday to his work in Leslie County.

The Bryan organization for Madison County has been completed, the members of it for BerEA being Messrs. C. C. Rhodus, W. H. Porter and Chas. Rogers.

A new firm of commission merchants to be known as the BerEA Brokerage Company and consisting of J. J. Azbill and W. B. Harris, is soon to open up in town.

L. L. Pierson and Son have sold out their livery to W. B. Johnson for \$1,650 and Mr. Pierson and his family will leave the first of next month for the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, which will be opened about that time. There he expects to take up farming land. We wish him the best of success.

Friends here of Martin K. Pasco, Jr. will be interested in his wedding, Sept. 8, at Hadley, Mass., to Miss Stella Green. They will live at New Britain, Conn., where he is assistant secretary and treasurer of the American Hosiery Co. The leading officials of the company attended the wedding.

The Rev. Geo. Ames, who came from his home in Springfield, Mo., to attend the Congregational Association, will preach in the Congregational church Sunday morning. He expects to return home next week.

Mr. T. A. Edwards, who has been in Cincinnati for medical treatment is expected back the last of this week, but will not be able to take up work for some time yet.

The Rev. H. M. Itacer who is pastor of a Congregational church in LaFollete, Tenn., has been renewing old acquaintances with BerEA students and friends for the past week. He returned Tuesday noon.

The greatest line of Ladies and children's hats, dress goods and trimmings, shoes corsets, ready-made skirts long coats and all the new novelties Everything in Ladies and children's furnishing goods. Mrs. S. R. Baker, Phone 123. Richmond St., BerEA.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley went to Winchester where the Doctor will deliver a paper on "Serum Therapy" before the meeting of the State Medical Society.

The attendance at the first Sunday night chapel service of the year last Sunday was unusually large, the meeting being especially notable for the number of citizens of the town present. Pres. Frost preached on "Standing Alone in the Right." He will preach again next Sunday night at the same time and place.

An ice cream supper will be given at the Todd school house Saturday.

A copy of the Greensburg (Ind.) Daily News brings word of a most pleasant surprise to which Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Fee were treated at their home there on Friday, Sept. 11, on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. A party of 135 of their friends gathered and surprised them in the evening, bringing presents amounting to about \$75.

Frank Welch has resigned his place with the Belknap Hardware Co. and will cover the same territory for Kruse and Bahman of Cincinnati.

The Ramsey sale held by Mr. Pre-witt on Tuesday near Paint Lick was unusually attended and the bidding was high considering the drouth. A good rain within a week, would of course, have increased prices but as it was the results were all that could be hoped for. The corn went for from \$2.25 to \$3.07 a barrel, yearling mules brought \$97 and feeding cattle brought \$43.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson will begin next Sunday morning at the Union Church a series of expository sermons on the Epistle to the Philippians. At each service printed slips will be distributed to the congregation, so that at the close of the series those who attend regularly will have a complete outline of the book. It is an opportunity not to be missed by the Bible student.

The meeting of the Congregational Association of Kentucky which was held here last week was most successful, there being about 20 ministers in attendance from all parts of the state.

There has been a change in the management of the skating rink and it will be controlled for eight months under lease by Duncan, Wyatt & Co., a firm formed by well known young men of our town. J. W. Bales, who owns the rink, is to go on the road as salesman for a well known hardware firm.

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 1, 2, 3

VERY RESPECTFULLY.

MISS ALLIE FOWLER,

Chestnut Street, Opposite Welch's, BerEA, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Word has been received here of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Otto R. McNutt at their home in New Brighton, Penn., on Aug. 16. The little girl will be called Clara Margaret. Mr. McNutt and his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Rogers and a daughter of Raphael Rogers, were students here.

Prof. Faulkner left Monday for Knox County in the interests of the college.

Andrew M. Ross who is doing Sunday School work on Buffalo Creek, Owensley County has been visiting here with friends.

The football team under the management of Capt. Swope and Clyde Stillwell, will go to Danville Friday for the first game of the season which will be played with Central Saturday afternoon. The boys have been working hard and there is lots of good material, and there is a good chance of a fine showing, as Central has not had time to get the benefits of expensive coaching which will show up later in the season. About seventeen men will make the trip.

Word has been received of the death last Wednesday of Miss Boatright's mother and of the death last Thursday of Miss Raymond's father. Both teachers, are expected to be at their posts here next winter.

Rolla E. Hoffman is teaching this year in the public schools at Casper, Wyo., having the seventh and eighth grades.

Miss Marie Babcock has left town for Massachusetts where she will work this year.

Pres. Frost lectured to the lower chapel Monday on "Abraham Lincoln" and Prof. Ralmo to the upper chapel on "College Life."

A new student this year is Mr. Tseu, of Shaaghal, China, who has come here thru the influence of Miss Ida L. Brooks.

The Rev. Mr. Burchman of Williamsburg led chapel Wednesday morning.

Prof. Rumold will address the United Chapel Monday morning on the subject of "Tobacco" and will perform several original experiments.

Dr. Williams, of Laurel County, a former student, has been in town this week and will soon return with his wife to take up the matter of buying a home here, so they can put their children in school.

About twenty-five people went to a rally at Narrow Gap Sunday.

Miss M. Brockett, who is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Ellis, and who is connected with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will tell of the work of that society at the Union church prayer meeting Thursday night.

AN ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of BerEA, Ky., that an inspector of meats be appointed whose duty shall be to inspect all animals before being killed to be put on the market in the town of BerEA, Ky., thru butcher shops or wagons or any other means of general distribution.

The fee for inspection shall be fifty cents for each beef, twenty-five cents for each hog or sheep to be paid by the owner of the animal to be slaughtered. Said inspector is to make report at each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees as to the number of animals inspected and the condition of same.

Any person not conducting a regular meat shop in the town of BerEA shall pay a license of \$1.00 per day or fraction thereof on which he distributes meats.

Any person failing to comply with this ordinance shall be fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$20.00 for each offense.

Said inspector shall receive \$1.00 for each conviction caused by his report.

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Ice delivered daily

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Both at Lowest Possible Prices

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BEREA, KENTUCKY

WHY TAFT SHOULD WIN

Prosperity Depends on Republican Success.

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

Nation Has Grown Rich and Great Under Sound Principles and Wise Policies of Grand Old Party—Democracy's Record is One of Failure.

Because the principles and policies, the men and measures of the Republican party are essential to the prosperity of all our people and to the welfare of our beloved land the president of the United States and all associated with him in authority, the congress which formulates the laws for our protection and the courts which construe the laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of our constitution should be in sympathy with the purposes of the Republican party, whose administrations have made this mighty nation respected and admired wherever governments are known among men.

The principles of the Republican party are the same as were employed by Washington, Hamilton and their compatriots in the early days of the republic. They were the guides of Marshall and Webster in expounding the nation's organic law. They lighted the pathway of Lincoln and Grant, of McKinley and Dewey and were the beacons of progress for Roosevelt, Taft and their associates in the administrative affairs of the nation.

The strongest argument in favor of continuing the Republican party in power is the record of its achievements contrasted with that of the Democratic party and applying reasonable deductions therefrom to the chief issues before the people at this time.

First—A revision of the customs tariff to meet changed conditions in trade and industry.

In 1883, 1890 and 1897 the Republican party revised the tariff. In each instance success crowned its labors. In 1897 it gave us the present tariff, and ten years of the most marvelous and universal prosperity the world has ever witnessed was the result. The Democratic party revised the tariff in 1894, and the country suffered industrial and financial disaster, which ended only with the return of the Republican party to power and the re-establishment of the tariff upon adequately protective bases.

Nothing in the language of human experience so eloquently appeals to the confidence of men as the magic word success. The policies of the Republican party have been successful. The wonderful record of American achievement under Republican administrations is a comfort to the hearts and inspiration to the hopes of American freemen.

The Republican party came into power in 1861. It has maintained the policy of protection to home industries, which has been and is now opposed by the Democratic party. The value of our farms in 1860 was less than \$8,000,000,000; of our manufacturing plants less than \$2,000,000,000. In 1900 our farms were valued at \$20,000,000,000; our manufacturing plants in 1905 at \$12,000,000,000. The annual value of our farm products increased \$3,000,000,000. The addition of 3,000,000 salary and wage earners in manufacturing plants established under protection with individual yearly incomes increased from \$290 in 1860 to \$590 in 1905 contributed to make our home market the best in the world.

Grateful should a people be upon whom despite their opposition blessings unnumbered are bestowed. Eleven southern states of the American Union rejected the policies of the Republican party in 1861 and attempted to set up a government based upon free trade. The plan failed. In 1860 those states had capital invested in manufacturing to the amount of \$108,000,000. In 1905 they had invested in manufacturing \$1,151,000,000. The increase of investments in manufacturing in those states during five years only ending with 1905 was \$75,000,000, or four times the value of all manufacturing plants within their borders when the Republican party arose to power and usefulness in the republic.

Second—A reorganization of the banking and currency laws to furnish a safe currency for the convenience of our people in their daily exchanges.

The Republican party established the gold standard. Instead of "ruin," predicted by the Democratic party, wages and prices have risen, the former in so much greater ratio that at no time anywhere would a day's labor buy so much of the necessities and luxuries of life as in the United States today. More than \$1,000,000,000 in gold in our treasury is the greatest amount held by any nation. The Republican party gave us safe bank notes and provision for additional currency in emergencies, all "as good as gold." The Democratic party offered free silver coinage as a solution of the money question. Now it advocates United States notes, which it opposed when the Republican party issued such notes as a means of saving the Union.

Third—The making of laws to insure that rich and powerful corporations shall not take tribute from smaller producers and consumers; that accompanying our increasing wealth production there shall be a check upon waste of our natural resources; that the courts shall be perfect safeguards of our people in the true spirit of liberty restrained by law, which is the cornerstone of our republican institutions.

The Republican party gave to the nation the anti-trust laws for the protection of the people against control of the market places by combinations of

L. A. Davis, M. D.

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capital. It perfected the railway rate law, provided punishment for secret rebating to favored corporations and secured to all shippers equality in rates of transportation. Having given us industries which utilize natural resources in addition to the comforts of life, the Republican party will enact wise laws to prevent waste of those resources. With fidelity to the basic principles of the nation, unmoved by appeals of demagogues or clamor for class legislation, the Republican party will safeguard private rights through the processes of the courts to the end that justice shall remain a shield and protector to every citizen.

The Democratic party opposed the principles and policies of Washington and Hamilton until the decisions of Marshall fixed them securely in the laws and in the hearts and minds of the American people. It opposed the principles of union, for which Lincoln gave his great and glorious soul. It opposed the policies of the Republican party in meeting the issues which grew out of the civil and Spanish-American wars. In the decisions of the courts and in the approval of the people the Republican party has found complete justification.

The policies of the Republican party for dealing with the issues of the present are opposed by the Democratic party, but the plaudits of the people will again testify to the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican party when it shall have solved these problems in government, as surely it will if intrusted with that duty.

Devoted to principles which make for the betterment of our people in their domestic and foreign relations, steadfast in support of policies which have brought prosperity, honor and glory to our country, the Republican party exhibits in its record conclusive proof of ability to administer government in keeping with the best traditions of the republic. For that reason it should be successful in November.

ARTHUR J. DODGE.

Washington, D. C.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



A straw hat was seen on the streets of Philadelphia the other day. Is it possible that they think there that it is still last summer?

Two cats have been declared legally dead in Philadelphia. And yet the supply of gossip in that city is probably not appreciably diminished.

Though you may be surprised to hear it, nowhere has it been decreed by city, state or nation that our womenfolk must wear those big, impossible hats.

The latest definition of love is "protoplasmic hunger." After marriage it is supplanted by a craving for a more substantial diet than the protoplasmic bill of fare seems to offer.

That Scotchman who invented a gun that will shoot a projectile from London that will land in Paris may suddenly take it into his head to invent bagpipes that can be heard the same distance.

According to reports, President Elliot of Harvard wants to limit the college football teams to two games a season. If such ideas are carried out the cause of higher education will be at a discount.

The huaky athlete who shows up at the dock with a crowd of admiring friends and a camera man will discover, on a little inquiry, that the small boy with the fish pole has beaten him into the water.

"Saloons have swing doors which yield to a very gentle push. Why not schoolhouses?" is the pertinent question asked by a correspondent of the New York Times. It ought to be as easy to get out of a schoolhouse as into a saloon.

A Cleveland has invented an airship which he says will stay up for months. We don't wish to be critical, but it does seem as if the most enthusiastic aeronaut would want to come down to earth at least once in two or three weeks.

A New York physician is said to have removed a human heart from the body and repaired an injury without any harm resulting to the patient. That's nothing—there are plenty of girls who can give their hearts to three or four men at one time.

The New York teachers who prefer to decline the offer of a free trip to Europe to study the school systems there, with salaries paid in full while they are away, because they are too high and mighty to travel second-class, should cheerfully be allowed to stay at home.

"After getting married and unmarried a few times some rich folks actually get tired of the sport," says the Washington Post. This may be so, but, remarks the Baltimore American, it is impossible to see that recent examples give any grounds for such a conclusion.

If the Chicago woman who drank to intoxication in order to give her husband an object lesson had first consulted some one with common sense, she would have learned without the humiliating experience that morality does not thrive on that kind of teaching, and perhaps have saved herself from a divorce scandal.

Penny-in-the-slot machines for selling gas are so popular in London that there is almost a famine in copper coins in that city. The British mint is coining four tons a day in an attempt to supply the demand. In 1907 1,336 tons of pennies were taken from the automatic gas meters. As the meters are opened only once in three months, it can be seen that the amount of coin taken out of circulation by them is considerable.

Automobiles have not driven all the horses to the bone-yard. There are nearly 20,000,000 horses in this country, and their estimated value is at most \$2,000,000,000 in the decade during which the motor car has been developed the number of horses has increased by 4,000,000, and the average value of a horse has risen. The case is a little like the experience of traction development in large cities. When new tunnels and subways are opened, the old lines seem to be just as much crowded as ever.

Music Unique

Is Among the Arts as an Art of Its Own

By ERNEST GROSSE.



MUSIC stands in nature and influence unique among the arts as an art of its own sort. All the other arts have to serve the purposes of life. Music serves essentially the objects of art alone. In this sense music may be called the purest art. Especially between music and poetry, notwithstanding their close outward connection, there exists a deep inner contrast. Poetry is master of the whole world of phenomena. Music can say of itself: "My kingdom is not of this world."

If the music of a people is independent of its civilization so inversely the civilization of a people is essentially independent of its music. Even in the lowest stages of culture the indirect practical influence of music is far behind its immediate musical effect, and the onward course of development constantly has given a decided predominance to the latter. The more music has developed the specific musical element, harmony, the more musical its character has become, so much more exclusively has its effect also become.

Plato's assertion that music is a means of popular education has been repeated in our time. But music can substantially only educate to music. Whoever asks anything else from it only gives evidence that he is not able to appreciate what it offers him.

Music is an art wholly of its own kind which can be compared, as to means and effects, with no other art. Nobody has insisted more energetically on this distinct position of music than Schopenhauer. "Music is quite independent of the visible world, is absolutely ignorant of it, and could exist in a certain way if there were no world, which cannot be said of the other arts." All the other arts take their models from the visible world, from nature; they are imitative, representative arts; but music, in its pure work, at least, copies no natural phenomena of any sort whatever. It creates, as Gurney says, audible forms, successions, and combinations of tones which have no prototype in nature and do not exist outside of music.

The universe has many surprises and is perpetually upsetting the theories of the wise men with fresh revelations regarding its nature and treasures. So that the wisest are in a state of habitual readiness for novelties and pin no faith to present modica of knowledge other than that they serve for the time being. To do otherwise is fatal, as scientific history testifies again and again.

When Mother Shipton predicted instantaneous communication between continents her prophecy sounded visionary, utopian, chimerical. But the invention of the telegraph made it possible for New York and San Francisco, Paris and London to come into immediate communication. When telegraphy was established the vision became a reality. But a wire for a long time was thought essential. Without this connecting medium communication would have been affirmed impossible. Now that wireless telegraphy is here, perforce it is accepted as possible.

The doubters are incredulous of telepathy, the intercommunication of mind with mind. But the patient laborers in the laboratories are preparing to demonstrate the latest novelty.

A few years ago the atom was indestructible, but now no longer; the conservation of mass and the conservation of energy were inflexible postulates of science. But times and dicta have changed since then.

Our senses themselves seem to be progressive, and as they advance they interpret the world anew. They find new forces, elaborate new laws. The five senses agree well enough, but the sixth undoes the work of them all. It looks through walls, views past and future, finds forms in empty space. Flammarion writes that we pass through air without an effort, but find iron resisting.

Our world is unexplored. The universe is as yet unrevealed. We do not know the future that awaits us. We do not know what will be revealed about ourselves, about the world, the stars, the sea, the invisible powers, the dead, the unborn. Glorious things may be expected. They are. We merely have not found them. The coal lay in the bosom of the earth ages before it was mined. Steam and electricity existed long before they were utilized. The earth itself, the sun, the moon and stars swung in their orbits millions of years before human eye either inhabited or studied them.

The greatest part of the human body being water, and that part evaporating rapidly during the summer season, it behooves us to think now somewhat carefully of what we shall drink. The various suggestions for allaying thirst without drinking much water are, the writer believes, pernicious.

In hot weather nothing tastes better, or is more wholesome, than cool water. It keeps the blood from thickening, and, therefore, the circulation active; and, when present in excess, much exudes as perspiration, which reduces the body's temperature.

The danger from sunstroke is slight, if one drinks plenty of water. Moreover, water, if drunk with meals, dilutes the food and thus makes it more easy of digestion.

It is wrong to suppose that dilution of the gastric juice weakens its digestive power. The experiment has been tried, and it is mentioned by Dr. Jacobi in his work on "Infant Diet," of artificially digesting meat with gastric juice. After some time the digestion ceases; and it recommences when water is added. Indeed, most of us know what a relief is felt if we drink water after a too hearty meal.

If it were unhygienic to drink when eating, water would not be particularly fattening at such a time. It is fattening then because it enables the gastric juice more thoroughly to digest and to liquefy solid foods, which are not assimilable until liquefied. Dr. Jacobi states that infants that are fed on thin gruels thrive better than do those fed on heavier foods.

World Not Yet Explored

By COUNT FERDINAND LOREZZO.



Water the Best Summer Drink

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.



REAPED BY THE ASIATIC PEST

ARE HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS DAILY IN THE CAPITAL.

And It Has Spread to Other Russian Cities—Schools of St. Petersburg Serve As Hospitals.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—St. Petersburg is in the grasp of the Asiatic cholera, which already has exceeded in severity and number the visitation of 1901. The disease is increasing daily at an alarming rate, and unless the authorities show in the future a much greater degree of ability to cope with the situation than they have in the past, there is every reason to fear that it will get out of their hands. The government has threatened to apply the provisions of martial law, and this threat has driven the municipal officials to bend all their energies to the campaign of clearing the city of the scourge.

The aldermanic council Sunday voted a preliminary sum amounting to \$250,000 to enlarge the hospital space, to purchase and distribute disinfectants, the supply of which in St. Petersburg is well nigh exhausted, and to expedite the internment of bodies, which has been notoriously slow.

The dead houses are overcrowded and many corpses lie unburied. A beginning was made Sunday when public schools were transformed into hospital wards. A number of the grammar schools were closed and 4,000 of the students sent to their homes.

The situation, which has always been serious since the very first case was reported, assumes a graver aspect from the appearance Sunday of a very virulent type of the disease, in two cases of which death followed within 16 minutes of the first symptoms.

As announced by the official bulletins, the cases numbered 349 and the deaths 128 during the 24 hours between Friday noon and Saturday noon. This was a considerable decrease from the preceding day, but there is doubt of the accuracy of the official statement. The record for the same 24 hours ascertained from unofficial but reliable sources show the actual number to have been far in excess of that. Whether or not, however, there was an actual increase, the disease resumed its march on Saturday, the statistics posted showing that from Saturday noon until Sunday noon there were 398 cases and 141 deaths, this being the largest number so far officially announced.

Fifty-Eight New Cases in Manila. Manila, Sept. 21.—Fifty-eight new cases of cholera and 19 deaths are reported for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock Monday morning. The infectious areas are spreading, but the health authorities are confident they will speedily gain control of the situation. Gov. General Smith has summoned a special meeting of the members of the Philippine commission to discuss the plague situation and to lay plans for an extension of the campaign now being waged against the disease.

FOREST FIRE RAZES TWO CITIES.

More Than Four Thousand People Have Been Made Homeless.

Rhineland, Wis., Sept. 21.—The towns of Gagan and Woodboro, on the Soo railroad, were wiped out by forest fire Sunday. Both were prosperous lumber centers, each having a population of 2,000. All there are homeless. Burned out of their homes, the people began fleeing from the fire, which grew more dangerous with each minute. Women carrying children in their arms and men and boys with packs on their backs ran toward Rhineland, many falling prostrate in the heat, only to be helped on by the stronger refugees.

Nearly all of those burned out at Gagan reached Rhineland Sunday night and are being cared for. But few of the Woodboro people are here, and it is not known what has become of all of them. Hundreds of men have gone out from this city to fight the flames, but reports received from those who are returning Sunday night say they have made little progress in their battle against the fire.

Slayer of Student Loses Home By Fire.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 21.—A fire of incendiary origin completely destroyed M. A. Crevelston's residence here. The fire department responded promptly, but had no sooner got a stream of water on the building than the water supply was shut off. Last Tuesday evening Crevelston shot and killed John Koons and seriously wounded Alde Immenschuh, State Agricultural college students. Crevelston's expense was the boys knocked on the side of his house while passing.

Mother and Daughter Killed By Negro.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 21.—Walter Ledbetter, a negro tramp arrested by Sheriff Bowden, has confessed that he killed Mrs. Norman and her daughter Saturday midnight. There are threats of a lynching, but the prisoner is safely lodged in the Duval county jail. A speedy trial is being arranged for him.

Murder and Suicide.

Princeton, Mo., Sept. 21.—In the midst of a gay party of young people, Edward Ash, son of a well-to-do farmer, shot and mortally wounded Tom Gardner, one of his associates. Ash ended his life later under a train.

Blessed By The Pope.

Rome, Sept. 21.—The Pope Sunday bestowed in audience 70 sailors from the American battleships Maine and Alabama, which are at Naples. Each kissed the pope's ring and received from him a medal and his benediction.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

BOY MAKES MONEY.

Set Up a Lemonade Stand That Proved Profitable.

An energetic boy of 14 years of age decided to try his luck at making some pocket money during the summer vacation, and this was his plan, which, I must add, proved to be a very good one, for during the first week's trial he cleared about \$3.

At the juncture of two popular street car lines, where the travel was extensive and constant all day long, the boy took up his stand. A large umbrella formed his establishment and a little empty goods box, turned bottom side up, was his counter. On this counter stood his stock in trade, namely, a large wooden pail full of ice water, neatly covered by a towel, several tightly corked large-mouthed bottles and a half dozen drinking glasses. Also, behind the counter, resting on the ground, was another large pail of water from which he kept the drinking glasses cleansed.

Now, it was the contents of the bottles that furnished the most appetizing and refreshing, as well as wholesome, drink to passengers transferring from one street car line to the other. In these bottles was the following mixture: To one pound of granulated sugar had been added 30 drops of essence of lemon; 2½



A Stand That Made Money.

ounces of tartaric acid had been sifted through a fine piece of cheesecloth and thoroughly mixed with the same quantity of carbonate of soda. Then this mixture had been stirred well into the sugar and then put into bottles. To one glass of ice water would be added two teaspoonfuls of the bottle's ingredients, and a most delicious drink was ready for a thirsty customer. And the boy made quite a neat profit selling this "effervescent lemonade" at three cents a glass.

The Dog.

The dog is man's most faithful friend. A man may lie, but a dog won't; a man may get drunk, a man may slander his neighbor, a man may embezzle and defraud, a man may borrow money, a man may steal money, a man may go into politics, a man may knife his best friend, a man may run people down with an automobile, a man may gamble himself to ruin, a man may waste his substance in riotous living, a man may go to heaven—but a dog won't. Can these things be truthfully spoken of the other friend's man has about him? asks Success Magazine. There is a strong affinity between man and the dog; it must be the affinity of contrast. Yet any man will resent being called a dog. Possibly the dog would resent being called a man if he understood—I do not know. I only know that the maxim works but one way; and if we should say, "Man is the dog's most faithful friend," there would be many to cavil, saying that it was mighty rough on the dog.

JUST LIKE A LIVE ONE.

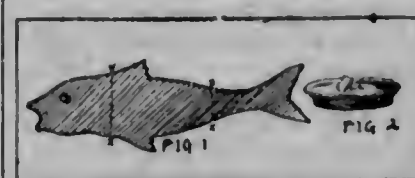
Fish Made Out of Blotting Paper and Its Lifelike Movements.

Draw a fish upon stiff blotting paper and cut it out.

Make dotted lines corresponding to those in picture. Fold along these lines, beginning at the top.

Now place the fish in a platter covered with a shallow depth of water.

Presently your fish will squirm and



wriggle, at last entirely straightening itself out.

Fun Is a Necessity.

Most people have the impression that fun and humor are life incidents, not necessities; that they are luxuries and have no great bearing upon one's career. Many think of fun as frivolous, indicating a lack of serious purpose in life. There are parents who rebuke their children because they want to have fun and go in for a good time, says Success Magazine. These parents have yet to learn the great part which fun and humor play in the physical economy, and their influence on the life.

LITTLE EVERY BOY.

Little freckled Billy, With the turn-up nose; And the hair of bristled, And the dirty clothes.



Little freckled Billy, With his brown feet bare, Is the chap we all love, And he lives everywhere.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

A Plea for Better Treatment of the Brute Creation.

It is absolutely inconceivable that man is not ashamed to abuse innocent animals as he does—as if all nature belonged to him, and as if he were not a guest, by sufferance, upon the earth, upon which he cannot remain, and of which he cannot say that it belongs to him and that he can do what he pleases with it. And if man really imagines that he is the lord of the creation—which he, nevertheless, has neither designed nor made, and in which he can neither better nor alter anything—surely he has, before all, a tremendous responsibility toward his inferiors and must, perhaps, some time give an account of the way in which he has treated these animals, writes Carmen Sylva, in the Century. If eternal retribution is a reality, if we are responsible, what shall we then suffer for the way in which we have treated God's creatures? No animal is bad—only hungry; man first teaches him to be vindictive when he has exhausted his patience. But how long an animal suffers with patience before he takes revenge! How long a dog or a cat will let itself be tormented by children, without defecating itself, and yet how savagely it can bite and scratch! How well it could defend itself if it were not better and more patient than his small tormentors! And so it is cowardly for children to torture animals. They know that the animals are good and do what they please. Shame on them!

A RUMMAGE IN THE ATTIC.



The Delights of Dressing Up in Grandma's Clothes.

Was Resting.

Willie had been ill, so he was sent to the country for a rest and to regain his health. Of course, he was told to write as soon as he arrived. But a week passed before his mother received the following note:

"Dear mother: I hot here all right, but forgot to write. I and another boy went out in a boat and the boat upset, but a man got me out all right. I was filled with water and didn't know anything for a long time. A horse kicked me over yesterday so I've got a big bandage on my head. We're going to get fire to a barn tonight, so I suppose we'll have lots of fun. I'm going to bring a dandy dog home if I can get him in my trunk. Your loving son, Willie."

Brave Fido.

Big Fido sits upon the step A-watching all about. It is his noble doggie's place To keep the intruders out.

If through the gate a kitten peeks Big Fido growls and growls; And if a tramp comes to a bait, Then Fido howls and howls.

But if a bigger dog comes up, And sleeps as if to say: "Fiddle thee, Pop! I don't fear you," Then Fido runs away.

An Unwelcome Kiss.

Beatrice, aged five, spent the day playing with Tommy, her little four-year-old neighbor. When she was ready to go home she hugged and kissed Tommy, against his tearful protestations. Reporting the matter to her mother, she concluded with: "But, mother, Tommy should have been brave about it, anyway, shouldn't he?"—Ligineout.

HURLED TO DEATH

LIEUT. SELFIDGE KILLED BY FALL OF AEROPLANE.

ORVILLE WRIGHT INJURED

Breaking of Propeller Blade Causes Tragic Accident at Fort Myer in the Presence of Thousands.

Washington.—After having drawn the attention of the world to his aeroplane flights at Fort Myer and having established new world's records for heavier-than-air flying machines, Orville Wright Thursday met with a tragical mishap while making a two-man flight. The aeroplane was accompanied by Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the signal corps of the army. Lieut. Selfridge was fatally injured and died at 8:10 o'clock at night. Mr. Wright was seriously injured, but is expected to recover.

While the machine was encircling the drill grounds a propeller blade snapped off and, hitting some other part of the intricate mechanism, caused the machine to overturn in the air and fall to the ground, enveloping the two occupants in the debris.

Wright Not Dangerously Hurt. After a hurried surgical examination it was announced that Mr. Wright was not dangerously injured. He is suffering from a fracture of his left



Orville Wright.

thigh and several ribs on the left side are broken. Both men received deep cuts about the head. Mr. Wright regained consciousness at the hospital and dictated a cablegram to his brother at Le Mans, France, and requested that the same message be sent to his sister and father at Dayton, O., assuring them that he was all right.

Mr. Wright Wednesday replaced the propellers which he had been using with another pair, the blades of which were six inches longer. They were used for the first time in Thursday's disastrous flight, and many who have witnessed Mr. Wright's flights at Fort Myer believe the change of propellers caused the accident. An examination of the broken blade showed that it had been snapped off at a point one-fourth of the distance from the hub. A deep indentation of the broken piece indicated that it had struck some other part of the aeroplane.

Fully 2,000 persons, including many army officers and scientists, were at Fort Myer and witnessed the tragedy.

Selfridge an Enthusiast.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge was one of the most enthusiastic believers in aeronautics among the officers in the military service and through his own efforts succeeded in securing a detail with the aeronautical division of the signal corps. He was born in San Francisco 26 years ago and was appointed to the military academy at West Point from that state. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the artillery corps in 1903 and commissioned a first lieutenant four years later.

Military Funeral for Selfridge.

Lieut. Selfridge's body was removed from the hospital to an undertaker's, where it will remain until the arrival of the young officer's father, who wired from San Francisco that he would like to have his son buried either at Arlington or West Point.

Cause of Disaster Explained.

Speaking for Mr. Wright, Mr. Taylor later said:

"The accident was caused by an extraordinary vibration of one of the wires running from the main planes to the upper steel fitting of the rudder. This vibration was so great that the wire got in range of the propeller and was struck by the blade, cutting a deep gash in the edge of the propeller blade about four inches from the end. This caused the blade to break. The other blade of the propeller flew around and in turn struck the same wire, breaking it. This made Mr. Wright lose control of his rudder entirely, and the loss of both blades of the propeller and the breaking of the two wires caused him to lose control of the planes."

International Thief Caught.

Paris.—The police have arrested an alleged thief who went under the name of S. Pellisdorf of San Francisco. According to the police Pellisdorf is wanted in every capital in Europe. He made a specialty of stealing bank collectors' wallets.

President of Ecuador Recovers.

Quito, Ecuador.—President Alfaro, who has suffered lately from heart trouble, has quite recovered and Thursday he assumed again the duties of chief executive.

GOV. HUGHES RENOMINATED

NEW YORK EXECUTIVE NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT.

Democrats Select Chanler to Contest for Place—Rest of the State Tickets.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Charles Evans Hughes was nominated Tuesday by the Republican state convention by an overwhelming majority and on the first ballot to succeed himself as governor of the state of New York. He received 327 out of a possible 1,009 votes, as against 151 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, speaker of the state assembly, and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart of Montgomery.

The nomination was made unanimous upon motion of State Committee member William B. Haines, Jr., of Albany, who has been perhaps the bitterest and most outspoken opponent of the governor's renomination.

The governor's renomination followed the utter failure of a desperate struggle on the part of a number of the county leaders who for four days spared no effort to discover a candidate upon whom they could unite to defeat him. The rest of the ticket was made up in the "good old fashioned way," as an organization "white" announced an hour or more before the session of the convention began by Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the state committee, after a conference of the local leaders.

Horace White of Onondaga was nominated for lieutenant governor, Samuel S. Koenig for secretary of state and Edward R. O'Malley for attorney general.

Rochester, N. Y.—As the culminating feature of the Democratic state convention, which closed Wednesday, there was a notable demonstration here Wednesday night in honor of the party's national standard bearer, William Jennings Bryan, who reached the city shortly before seven o'clock and addressed a mass meeting in convention hall and overflow gatherings outside.

Mr. Bryan expressed his gratitude for the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler as head of the state ticket and paid a personal tribute to him. The ticket in full is:

Governor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of Dutchess; lieutenant governor, John A. Dix of Washington; secretary of state, John C. Whalen of Monroe; attorney general, George M. Palmer of Schenectady; controller, Martin H. Glynn of Albany; state engineer and surveyor, Philip P. Farley of Brooklyn; treasurer, Julius H. Huser of Suffolk.

BIG ST. LOUIS FIRM ATTACKED.

Receiver Is Asked for the State Trust Company.

St. Louis.—Minority stockholders Thursday afternoon filed a petition in the circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed for the State Trust Company, a St. Louis real estate firm capitalized at \$1,000,000.

The petition says that on May 20, 1907, the directors voted to increase the capital of the concern from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, representing that \$250,000 had already been paid in. At another meeting, it is alleged, the directors voted to pay back to the stockholders the \$250,000 that they paid into the company to increase its capital to \$1,000,000, but the money has not yet been paid back. It is also stated that the principal assets of the company are \$199,500 in real estate. This was subscribed by H. A. Vrooman, president. It is understood that the company has been planning the erection of a large business block in St. Louis.

G. P. MOROSINI DIES SUDDENLY.

Banker and Noted Philanthropist Passes Away in New York.

New York.—Giovanni P. Morosini, banker and noted philanthropist, died suddenly Tuesday of heart failure at his country place, Riverdale, in the upper section of the city.

Mr. Morosini, who was 74 years old, is survived by a son and two daughters. His wife died in 1893. Mrs. Victoria Morosini Schilling, his youngest daughter, created a sensation a few years ago by eloping with the family coachman, and the aged banker disapproved her. Miss Ghilla Morosini, the other daughter, is a noted horsewoman. Ottillio P. Morosini, the son, married Mary Bond, a Virginia belle.

Fire in an Insane Asylum.

Amityville, L. I.—Not realizing their danger, 90 insane patients in the Long Island Home, one of the largest insane asylums in the state, fought against being removed from a section of the main building Wednesday when that structure caught fire.

The flames spread so rapidly that a great portion of the big building was ablaze in a few minutes and the inmates were almost cut off from escape. Sixty keepers were compelled to use force to get the unfortunate men and women to safety and for several minutes there was a scene of the wildest excitement.

Fatal Explosion at Mare Island.

Vallejo, Cal.—The explosion of 250 gallons of gasoline on board a barge moored abreast of the submarine boats Grampus and Pike at the Mare Island navy yard Friday afternoon resulted in the death of Chief Machinist Teddy May and injuries to Lieut. J. S. Townsend, Chief Gunner's Mate W. H. Leahy and Chief Gunner's Mate Morrin. Both submarine boats were badly scorched. The tender Fortune and the tug Unadilla were also injured, the latter catching fire. The men were forced to jump overboard.



Miss Summer—Good-Bye. Now That You Have Had Your Recreation, I'll Take Mine.

SHIP CRUSHED; THREE DIE

STEAMER COLON BATTERED BY FIERCE HURRICANE.

Panama Craft Plying Between New York and Isthmus Arrives in Port, However.

Colon.—The steamship Colon, half-masted and showing other evidences of distress, came limping into port Friday. She had been badly battered by the hurricane encountered Sunday. Three members of her crew lost their lives while engaged in the hold in repairing a water tank.

The Colon belongs to the Panama Railroad Company. She left New York September 10, and was due to arrive here Thursday. She encountered the hurricane at a point 40 miles north of Watling Island. The wind blew 100 miles an hour, and tremendous seas were soon sweeping over the vessel. The staterooms and the dining saloon were flooded, one of her smoke stacks was carried away, three boats were washed overboard, and the wireless telegraph apparatus was dismantled. Orders were given that no passengers be allowed on deck, and the travelers had to spend Sunday and Sunday night in the dining saloon. The water got to the mull bags, and the registered and ordinary mail was badly damaged. Sunday night passed with the ship laboring through the storm and the passengers huddled below in a state of panic. Early Monday it was discovered that salt water was leaking into the hold. Fearing that the fresh water would give out the second assistant engineer, William Lilley, and the ship's carpenter, J. Olson, were sent down into the hold Monday afternoon to change the tank connections.

The two men were below for an hour without giving any signs of returning. Anxious for their safety, H. Barthel, a water tender, and A. Sands, a junior engineer, volunteered to go below and learn what had happened when the disaster occurred.

PEST GRIPS ST. PETERSBURG.

Asiatic Cholera's Ravages in the Capital of Russia.

St. Petersburg.—Three hundred and five cases and 115 deaths from the Asiatic cholera were reported for the 24 hours ending at noon Thursday.

The municipal administrations are under fire from all sides for their criminal inefficiency in handling the epidemic and for their failure to make adequate preparation for hospital, ambulance and sanitary services. Although they had ample warning of the coming of the disease, no effective steps were taken to stamp out the scourge; even the elementary precautions of disinfecting and cleaning were neglected. A recurrence of the outbreak in the spring in even greater proportions is considered inevitable.

Six Killed in Explosion.

Sedalia, Mo.—Six persons were killed and 30 injured, four of whom are not expected to live, as the result of an explosion of a car of black powder at Windsor, near here, at 10:15 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The explosion was caused by John Wesley, a negro, who threw a lighted match into a pile of powder which had spilled from a broken keg of the explosive. For his prank Wesley paid the penalty with his life, his body being horribly mutilated.

Rain Checks Forest Fires.

Duluth, Minn.—A heavy rain fell at Grand Marais extending westward from there 15 or 20 miles. While not extinguished, the forest fires were held in check as a result of the storm, and Grand Marais, Chicago Bay, and other north shore settlements that have thus far escaped the flames, are considered safe.

Tries to Cremate Herself.

Mobile, Ala.—Mrs. Margaret Bradford, a widow, suffering from mental derangement, Friday morning saturated her bed with oil, set fire to it and lay down. She was horribly burned and physicians pronounce her recovery impossible.

Joliet Woman Killed by Auto.

Joliet, Ill.—City Treasurer Martin B. Schuster, while automobiling Friday ran over and killed Mrs. John Lya. The woman became confused and slipped in front of the machine.

CONGRESSMAN LANING FREE.

Ohioan Acquitted of Charge of Misapplying Funds.

Fremont, O.—The jury in the Lanning case returned a verdict of not guilty late Thursday afternoon after considering the case less than an hour all told. Following the return of the verdict there were congratulations on all sides between attorneys, jurors, judge, the defendant and others interested.

Mr. Lanning is interested in many business enterprises in Norwalk, his home. He was a director of the Ohio Trust Company, through which his various financial matters were negotiated, and president of the Lanning Printing Company, the plant of which was recently burned. This company did much of the state printing.

Together with J. C. Gibbs, manager of the Ohio Trust Company, the congressman was indicted on the charge of misapplying funds of the latter company and embezzling stock of the Norwalk Savings Bank Company. They also were accused of loaning funds to fictitious real estate companies, owned in part by officers of the bank. It was alleged, and used as a "blind" to cover personal loans.

HARD BLOW AT FORAKER.

Hearst Makes Sensational Statements About Him and Standard Oil.

Columbus, O.—Thomas H. Hagen, candidate of the Independence party for president, and William R. Hearst addressed a meeting in Memorial hall Thursday night under the auspices of the local organization of the party. Mr. Hearst read letters which he said had been written by John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, to Senator J. H. Foraker of Ohio, referring to legislation pending in congress and mentioning two inclosures of checks, one for \$15,000 and another for \$14,500.

Cincinnati.—That he had been an attorney for the Standard Oil Company several years ago, terminating such service before the federal prosecution of that concern, but such employment had nothing to do with matters pending in congress or in which the federal government was interested, was the substance of a brief statement made Friday by Senator Foraker in answer to charges made by William R. Hearst in Columbus Thursday night.

NURSE CARELESS; THREE DEAD.

Serious Case of Poisoning in San Diego County Hospital.

San Diego, Cal.—Three deaths have already resulted from the carelessness of Mary Arthur, a 19-year-old nurse at the county hospital, a fourth death is expected and four other persons are seriously ill. The dead are: J. Young, Charles Kemp and Henry C. Shuette.

All were taken sick Thursday afternoon, and evidence of poison was so great that no investigation was started, ending finally in a confession by Miss Arthur that she had neglected to throw out some water in which there was a quantity of atropine, and that her patients had got hold of it for their medicine. Miss Arthur is in a state of collapse, but is kept under surveillance.

Tabriz May Be Bombarded.

Tabriz, Persia.—A decisive struggle between the sultan and the Nationalists for the control of Tabriz is imminent. A. N. Ed Dowle of the shah's forces has sent an ultimatum to Sinar Khan to lay down his arms and surrender the city in 48 hours, threatening otherwise that he would bombard the capital. Sinar Khan flatly refused to comply. Foreigners here are in great danger. The Nationalists, thinking that their presence will interfere with the bombardment, refuse to permit them to leave the city.

Slayer Acquitted as Insane.

Trinidad, Col.—Charles W. Moore, who killed David Cohen, son of Rabbi Cohen of Detroit, August 11, in this city by blowing his head off with a shotgun, was acquitted Thursday of the charge of murder. His defense was insanity.

Death for Negro Murderer.

Springfield, Ill.—Thursday evening the jury in the Joseph James case returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death. James took the verdict unconcernedly.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

THE PUBLIC WON

In Kentucky Court, Involving Access to Sulphur Springs.

Glasgow, Ky.—One of the hardest fought legal battles ever waged in this section closed when Circuit Judge Baker announced his decision in the noted sulphur well case in Metcalfe county, deciding in favor of the public.

Sixty-eight years ago Ezekiel Neal, while drilling for salt water, drilled in this sulphur well. For the past 25 years the place has been a popular summer resort.

Neal made a will deeding the sulphur well to the public. Later the courthouse was destroyed by fire and the deed burned. Then the trouble started. C. W. Thompson and G. W. McPherson were conducting rival hotels. McPherson brought suit for the sale of the well. Thompson became the purchaser.

He, in turn, brought suit against McPherson and his guests to enjoin them from using the water. Judge Baker decided the case in favor of McPherson and the public.

RECEIVER ASKED

For Hargis Estate By Daughter—Brother Asks For Bail.

Lexington, Ky.—Suit was filed at Jackson by Mrs. Evelyn Hogg, daughter of the late Judge James Hargis, against her mother, Mrs. Lewellyn Hargis, and brother, Beach Hargis, seeking to have the department store and all other Hargis estate property placed in the hands of a receiver. The property is worth about \$150,000.

In circuit court Beach Hargis made a motion for bail through his attorney, D. B. Redwine. Grounds for renewal of the motion were that the health of young Hargis is in such condition that continued confinement will result in his death. In support of this motion, Hargis filed affidavits of several physicians.

Judge Adams, however, declined to grant the parole. Hargis is said to be suffering from tuberculosis. It is understood the Hargis family is willing to furnish bail in any amount up to \$50,000.

Will File Suits.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—County Attorney Duffy is preparing several hundred suits which he proposes to file for the approaching term of circuit court for the purpose of gaining possession of lands which have been sold from year to year for taxes and bought in by the county. Suit for \$1,750 has been filed against Christian county by Cherry Bros., who allege that the county has violated the terms of a contract.

Bank To Fight.

Frankfort, Ky.—Secretary of State Ben L. Bruner was notified by the Citizens' bank of Shelbyville that suit will be filed in the Franklin circuit court to test his recent ruling on state banks and their branch banks. Dr. Bruner ruled that state banks can not have branches and must incorporate the branch banks with a capital of \$15,000.

Clay Monument To Be Replaced.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson was notified by the Henry Clay monument commission that work would soon begin toward putting the head back on the monument of the commoner in the Lexington cemetery. The head was knocked from the monument by a stroke of lightning several years ago.

Auditor Named To Settle Estate.

Jackson, Ky.—Attorney A. H. Patton was appointed auditor for the estate of the late James Hargis by Circuit Judge J. P. Adams. This has the effect of settling the litigation between Mrs. Hargis and her daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Hogg, as Patton is a special friend of the family.

Summoned To London.

Covington, Ky.—J. W. Pomfrey, of Covington, who has filed his claim to the Pomfrey estate, in England, said to be worth \$175,000, was served with a writ to appear in the high court of chancery, in London, at its coming fall term, to prove his claim.

Depositors Will Be Paid.

Louisville, Ky.—About 1,800 depositors of the Masonic Savings bank, which failed 20 years ago, will be paid their final dividend by the Columbia Trust Co. Nearly \$50,000 will be distributed, making a total of 80 per cent paid off. The depositors are scattered all over the country.

Twenty Per Cent Discount Allowed. Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Railway and Electric Lighting Co. announced a discount of 20 per cent on all bills for electric lighting paid within 10 days after the first of each month. Incidentally, a competing plant is to be erected here.

Released From Jail.

Louisville, Ky.—On furnishing a \$20,000 bond Lattimore D. Carter, alleged defaulter of \$50,000 from the Douglas estate, was released from jail. Carter's family secured the surety for his release.

Found Dead in Hotel.

Louisville, Ky.—J. E. Shelby, 50, a prominent live stock exhibitor of Springfield, Ky., was found dead in his room at the Fifth Avenue hotel here. Shelby had for years been a sufferer from cardiac rheumatism.

ASSOCIATION FORMED

To Secure Good Roads—Gov. Willson to Offer His Support.

Louisville, Ky.—Movement toward good roads was made at the state fair grounds when the Kentucky Good Roads association was organized, with State Senator J. F. Bosworth, of Bell county, chairman, and Robert E. Hughes, of Louisville, secretary.

Resolutions endorsing the Wynt-Bosworth amendment to the constitution, providing a tax in each county of 20 cents on the \$100 for good roads, were adopted, and a publicity campaign was at once begun to put the proposition before the people. The state press and other organizations pledged support.

As summoner of the convention and one chief in promoting the association, Gov. Willson made a speech to 10,000 people in the live-stock pavilion following the meeting. He strongly advocated good roads, and promised to give the state fair next year all that the state could afford.

NEW LAW

Will Benefit the Denominational Schools, Says Crabbe.

Frankfort, Ky.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. G. Crabbe made the first explanation that has been given of the effect of the new school law upon the denominational schools of the state. Superintendent Crabbe makes response to a statement alleged to have emanated from Rev. J. R. Deering, in which it was said that the new school law will have a very injurious effect upon the denominational schools, especially in the eastern part of the state. Superintendent Crabbe declares that such a statement is without foundation, and he points out how the new law will have a beneficial effect upon all of the educational interests of the state.

In Memory of Cholera Hero.

Lexington, Ky.—The monument to William Solomon, hero of the cholera plague of 1833, and of James Lane Allen's story, "King Solomon of Kentucky," was unveiled in Lexington cemetery with appropriate ceremonies. The monument was erected by the King Solomon Memorial association, which was organized by the young author, John Wilson Townsend, who inspired the movement. Gen. Samuel W. Price, Judge James H. Mulligan, Mayor John Skain, Gov. Augustus E. Willson, Rev. Charles L. Reynolds and Rev. E. G. E. Mann participated in the ceremonies.

Fires Suit For Damages.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—J. M. Renshaw, appointed sheriff of Christian county when David Smith was ousted from office, has filed suit against Smith, M. V. Duller, and James West on an indemnifying bond, and against Smith personally. Damages of \$1,000 is asked in each case. The suits are for the recovery of amounts which Renshaw claims he lost and was damaged by being kept out of office by injunction.

Picked By Postmasters.

Louisville, Ky.—The following officers were chosen by the Kentucky fourth-class postmasters in session here: E. C. Stockwell, Trenton, Ky., president; M. H. Webb, Simpsonville, vice president; L. Morrison, West Point, secretary; David Skaggs, Rocky Hill Station, treasurer.

Masons Buy Mansion.

Louisville, Ky.—De Molay Commandery completed arrangements to purchase the George Long residence at Second and Broadway and to have one of the most splendid clubhouses in the south. The Masons will spend over \$100,000 in transforming the splendid ante-bellum mansion.

Mistakes Nephew For Turkey.

Barbourville, Ky.—While hunting wild turkeys on the main branch of Stinking creek, Columbus Taylor shot and killed his nephew, Will Taylor, mistaking him for a turkey. The younger Taylor was imitating the call of a wild turkey to attract the attention of the birds.

Noted Negro Minister Dies.

Lexington, Ky.—Rev. J. W. Hawkins, pastor of the Colored First Baptist church and retiring moderator of the Baptist General association (colored), of Kentucky, one of the most noted negroes in the state, died suddenly from heart disease.

Farmer Seeks Missing Daughter.

Lexington, Ky.—M. B. Reynolds, a farmer living on the Jack's Creek road, is seeking information as to the whereabouts of his daughter, who left home the night of September 2. About the same time a farm hand disappeared also.

Ex-County Treasurer Hears Dead.

Newport, Ky.—Peter Hess, ex-county treasurer of Campbell county and one of Campbell county's best-known citizens, died at his home in Claryville after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of troubles.

Kentucky Lumber Plant Burns.

Morehead, Ky.—The Licking River Lumber Co. mill, at Farmer, valued at \$75,000, was burned. The mill has been idle for several weeks on account of a strike. Several men were seriously injured.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name of the publication, if any, must also be given.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Mildred, Sept. 15.—Fodder pulling time now.—Several of this place attended court at McKee yesterday.—James H. Moore is at McKee this week with his moving picture show.—The Hon. W. M. Lewis made a fine speech to a large crowd at the Tynner school house Saturday night in the interest of his candidacy. We think him in the lead in this section of the county.—J. G. Morris is working for Neal Moore this week.—M. F. Goodman was visiting at R. P. Welch's Sunday night.—Married on the 9th, Mr. Robert Welch to Miss Sadie Miller of Tynner.—Miss Lullie Farmer of McKee visited Miss Sadie Welch last week.—Several of this place attended the Methodist meeting at the Smith school house Sunday.—Mr. Russel Pope of London, Ky. was visiting at R. P. Welch's Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. George Setser of Ohio are visiting at Mrs. Setser's mother's this week.

WANTS NEWS RIGHT

Mildred, Ky.

To all Correspondents.
I am much interested in the welfare of our dear old Citizen for there is not a better paper printed in the mountains, the hills of Kentucky could hardly do without it. Men can come in from their work on Friday evening and read the mountain news, which is more amusing to them than in any paper that is printed. I see only one fault to it, and it is our correspondence. While it may be out of my job to say anything about it, it is well to say that there are more grinds written about certain people and the editor of course knows nothing of it. If they would take his advice and look at the top of their writing paper they would quit writing so many grinds. While some are not guilty of so doing, a great many have done so. Now let us cut that out and write something interesting to all and no more false stuff. It insults our neighbors and friends. All people are not of the same mind and can't take jokes and besides it might anger our people from taking The Citizen. So let us all come together on the truth. It is easier to write true than false, any way.

So please don't think in the least I want to insult or offend any one. I hope all will admit it is true what I have suggested above.
And to the readers and subscribers, let's keep The Citizen booming, never let your paper run out if so renew again and keep it running for it is so interesting. Some people blame our editor for not printing their letters when they ought not to do so. The reason you do not see your letter in, you do not send in early enough for the press. So send in on Monday, I know your letter will be printed for we have a splendid editor. Hurrah for the Citizen.
Sincerely yours,
Jacob S. Moore.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Sept. 19.—Mr. Langdon is having great success with his singing school.—Mrs. Lovina Davis wife of Robert L. Davis died Sept. 8. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband and friends.—Mr. Frank Cornwell is building on his new farm near Parrot, Ky.—Miss Susie Watson, who is teaching Friendship school visited her sister, Mrs. Tillie York, of Annville, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. David York has gone to Hamilton.—School is progressing very nicely. Several of the pupils are out for fodder.—Mrs. Mollie Pennington died yesterday at 10 p. m. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss.

DOUBLETICK

Doubletick, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Alvah Smith of Eglon, and Mr. Jack Carpenter of Evergreen were quietly married yesterday at the home of the bride.—Joel Lakes of Evergreen departed this life the 18th and was laid to rest yesterday in the family burying ground at Pine Grove. He was a kind husband and a loving father.—Edward Lakes' house burned last week.—Miss Nannie Witt is with home folks. She has been staying in Berea.

PEOPLES

Peoples, Sept. 21.—Fine weather at present and nearly everybody is busy saving fodder.—John Baker and Eldon Davidson attended church at Mt. Pleasant Sunday.—George King visited friends at Isaacs Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Josie King, who has been visiting friends in London and Berea for two weeks returned home.—Quite a number of our young folks attended church at Letter Box Sunday.—Mrs. Julia King gave the young

folks a party last Thursday night. All report a fine time.—W. M. McCowan and family visited Mrs. McCowan's father W. M. Spence Sunday.—G. W. Baker, John Baker and Sherman Davidson are in Wild Cat on business.—Miss Anna Hurley visited her cousin Lucy Wathan Saturday and Sunday.

SINGLE FORK

Middlefork, Sept. 21.—Wes Angel made a business trip to East Bernstadt Monday.—Mr. Scott Tussey has been unfortunate in having a yearling steer drowned.—Mr. John and Walter Martin of Evergreen visited friends and relatives here.—Mr. Charley Tussey has been visiting friends and relatives at this place for the past three weeks.—Mrs. Silke Hilliard is planning to go to Illinois soon.—Mrs. Delia Holt and Dennis Wilson went to McKee Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Levy Gabbard attended church here Saturday and Sunday.

PARROT

Parrot, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Mr. Clouse preached an interesting sermon here Sunday morning and the Rev. Pearl Hacker preached an interesting sermon here Sunday night.—Seventeen applicants were examined here Saturday for the purpose of organizing a Lodge of "The Modern Woodmen of America." Messrs. Eldridge and Shifflet of Pulaski County are the leaders of the movement.—Mr. and Mrs. John Couch are visiting relatives in Owsley County.—School here was closed last week for foddering.

ANNVILLE

Annville, Sept. 21.—Died Sept. 17, Mrs. Mollie Pennington, leaving a husband and six small children to mourn her death.—Several from this place went to the singing at Miceon Roost yesterday and report a fine time.—Dr. A. T. Neal went to Fox-town Monday to examine John H. Cain for an increase in pension.—A little son of R. W. Strong has been very sick, but is now convalescent.—Post-office inspector Keys of Lexington was visiting the offices in this part last week. He found this office in the working order.—The funeral of the late E. W. Johnson will be preached at his place second Sunday in October.—Mr. Green Jones's wife and daughter passed thru here yesterday on their way to Laurel Co.—Welchburg boys came down last Saturday and played the Annville ball team. They were defeated by a score of 21 to 15.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GATLEY.

Gatley, Sept. 22.—Frank Bond, who was bitten by a copperhead a few days ago is rapidly recovering.—Geo. Robinson suffered a severe attack of colic Saturday night, but is improving.—Chas. Bond has joined the army for three years.—Bertie Robinson and Dan Ponder returned Friday from the Teacher's Institute at Brodhead and report a pleasant time.—The boys are busy in the fodder field and sorghum patch.—Bertie Robinson visited Dan Ponder's school Monday.—Wm. Moley was in Mt. Vernon Sunday and Monday.—Mrs. Mary Bond entertained a number of young folks Friday night with a bean stringing. They all greatly enjoyed themselves.—Ben and Dan Ponder and Lydia and Bob Bullock attended church at Livingston Monday night.—There will be preaching at Fairview Christian church Sunday by the Rev. Lunsford, of Goodland.—The Rev. D. Parker of Gauley is conducting a series of meetings near Crab Orchard.

BOONE

Boone, Sept. 20.—The Association closed at this place last Thursday with a large attendance.—A revival is going on at Macedonia church, conducted by the Rev. C. S. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is an able minister and we trust much good will be done.—Mrs. Ellen Young, widow of Bogle Young and Mr. Frank Gulnn were quietly married last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Grant.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant on the 11th a girl.—West Lambert attended the Association at Pilot Knob last week.—Mr. Cal Chasteen is visiting home folks at this place.—Mr. James Lambert is getting along nicely lecturing.—Miss Nettie Oldham, teacher at Wildie, visited friends and relatives at this place Sunday.—Revival meeting closed at Fairview Tuesday night with three additions. The Rev. C. S. Wilson conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Chasteen.

GOOCHLAND.

Goochland, Sept. 19.—An Odd Fellow Lodge has been organized here and a meeting is to be held Monday night with Jas. Morris of Welchburg,

Jackson County as teacher.—W. F. Jones and John W. Phillips are partners in the blacksmith shop here.—Alice Phillips who has been visiting in the mountains has returned to Frankfort, Ky.—An Odd Fellow Hall is now to be erected at this place with church on first floor and hall on second.—J. L. Jones and wife attended Joel Lako Thursday. He is very low.—Hogs are bringing a good price in this part.—Joe Gatloff is back in Kentucky again, he says to stay.—Pall Owens is selling out to go to other parts.—W. S. Jones of this place and Jas. Baker of Middlefork, are building an overshot mill for S. L. Rose.—Several attended the Lodge Monday night from McKee and Mt. Vernon, among them were James Morris, Walker Reynolds, R. H. Gabbard, John Smith, Shelton Brockmann and others.—John C. Phillips was in McKee Tuesday on business.—The horse shoe pitching club of this place is going to match a Blue Grass team in October.—W. S. Jones has the contract to build the school house here.

ROBINET

Robinet, Sept. 26.—Arvil and Dora Brewer are visiting John C. Brewer near Berea.—Jas. Hardin and wife of Withers are visiting W. M. Carpenter.—Mrs. Susie Hurst and Bettie Ledbetter of Hamilton, O. are visiting at Dingo for two weeks.—On Sunday Oct. 18th the funeral of Silas and Liberty Carpenter will be preached at Horse Lick church house.—Pompy Carpenter is planning to go to Hatt, Ky., to work in the spoke business.—Sid Martin made a business trip to Livingston the 26th.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Sept. 13.—Several attended the old soldiers picnic at Berea Saturday.—Mr. Jake Gabbard and Mr. Wm. McCollum of Hurley, were the guests of his brother Mr. G. B. Gabbard here Friday night.—Mrs. Elina Pitts of Berea visited her sister, Mrs. Oscar Gabbard last Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard were visitors at Asbury, Saturday night and Sunday.—Jim Gulnn of Wallaceston has sold his property to the Rev. Mr. Hubbard of the same place.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebb Brockmann visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard of this place Sunday.

LAUREL COUNTY

Judge H. C. Faulkner will address the people of Laurel County at the following times and places.
Patric's store, Wed., Sept. 30, 9 a. m.
Bush, Gross Chapel, 1 p. m.
Potter Young's store, 3:30 p. m.
Blair's store, Thursday, 9 a. m.
Johnson school, No. 9, 1 p. m.
McWhorter, 7 p. m.
State Lick church, Friday, 9 a. m.
Viva, 12:30 p. m.
Jin Lucere's store, 3 p. m.
Mt. Zion, Saturday, 9 a. m.
Casteel's store, 1 p. m.
Altamena, 7 p. m.
Jones's store (Colony) Monday, Oct. 5, 9 a. m.
Sinking Creek church, Mon. 2:30 p. m.
Knight, Tuesday, 9 a. m.
Arnold's store, 2:30 p. m.
Taylor's store, Wednesday, 9 a. m.
Lilly, 1 p. m.
Farrington, 7 p. m.
Laurel River church, Thurs. 9 a. m.
Camp Ground school, 1 p. m.
Scott school house, 7 p. m.
Robinson's Creek church, Fri., 9 a. m.
Frank Weaver's store, 1 p. m.
Rough Creek church, 7 p. m.
Macedonia school, Sat. 9 a. m.
London College, 7 p. m.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Sept. 18.—People are very busy saving fodder in this vicinity.—Spence Bros. have moved their saw mill from Ross creek to near Sturgeon, Ky.—Mrs. H. H. Mainous is planning to visit relatives in Madison County next week.—Chas. Ceel is attending the State Fair at Louisville this week.—Oliver Brandenburgh of Evelyn, was here today on business.—School is progressing nicely with a good attendance.—Joseph Neely gave the young folks a bean stringing Wednesday night, which was much enjoyed.—Arthur Newman has moved back to his farm near here.—Alex Spivy was in town Thursday renewing old acquaintances.—Steve hauling was the leading business last week, with eighty or more wagons daily on the job.

VINCENT

Vincent, Sept. 15.—Dry! and awful dry, the long drought still continues. Corn 50 per cent short.—The farmers throughout this section are almost thru saving fodder.—Mr. B. B. Botner, our merchant in Louisville this week attending the State Fair and replenishing his stock.—Mr. W. C. Hamilton is having a new well drilled.—Mr. Patrick Mayo has just returned from Pulaski County where he has been looking for a farm.—Judge V. T. Thomas of Levi, was the guest of W. C. Hamilton Wednesday evening.—J. B. Scott of Berea Creek was the guest of Andy Venable Thurs-

day evening.—Mrs. Ray Manions of Paint Lick is visiting in and around Vincent.—T. B. Venable will start in a few days for New Mexico and Panhandle, Texas, where he expects to locate, if he can find a suitable place.—Mr. Clay Smith and wife of Travelers Rest were the guests of Isaac Betner Sunday night.—W. W. Treadway, the old soldier has completed his stove hauling job and is now visiting and hunting here. He is always a welcome guest.—Luther Mainous and Hag Rowland, with their choice hounds gave the people of Vincent a fine fox chase Thursday night.—Miss Martha Rowland left last Monday for Berea where she will be in school for the next nine months.—Mr. Chas. Brandenburgh was the guest of Isaac Betner Friday.

CLAY COUNTY.

VINE

Vine, Sept. 16.—Charley Ferguson who has been at home for the past three weeks from Cincinnati has now returned.—Jim and Charley Hurley of East Bernstadt have been visiting near Vine.—There was an Association on Rader's Creek Friday Saturday and Sunday last. Several people attended.—Miss Alice Hurley who has been visiting her sister in Garrard County returned home Friday.—Mr. Johnnie Bray of Little Sexton was the welcome guest of Miss Julia Ferguson Sunday.—Everybody is invited to our protracted meeting at Mt. Olin which commences on Wednesday night before the fourth Saturday in this month.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Downey are the happy parents of a fine girl.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stafford died Saturday morning. It was buried in the Macedonia cemetery.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Sept. 16.—Judge H. C. Faulkner gave a very interesting lecture dealing chiefly with "Good Citizenship," to a good crowd at the Mud Lick school house, last Sunday at 10 a. m. Judge Faulkner also delivered a similar address to a crowd of about 500 citizens of Clay and Knox Counties Sunday afternoon at the home of Sam Stewart. Judge Faulkner has served the people faithfully and well as Circuit Judge. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office he now holds and is campaigning the judicial district. Looking political speeches six days out of the week and delivering lectures on Sunday.—Andrew Hubbard lay in a bed of pain on his last night.—Oliver Wagner is preparing to build on the site where his dwelling was burned last winter.—The Garrard Brothers have several teams on the road hauling stone to Flat Lick for E. G. Sautter.—S. S. Smith and Frank Mills have gone to Louisville.—H. W. Short visited Spring Creek, Friday to Sunday.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., Sept. 21.—Circuit court will convene here Oct. 11.—The colored people of Butler County will celebrate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation at the county fair grounds Tuesday, October 22.—The Butler County fair will be held during the week beginning Oct. 5th.—The public schools opened Sept. 14th with an enrollment of over 4,000. The enrollment in the High School was over 400. The school buildings are so crowded that temporary buildings are being erected.—The annual reunion of the 25th O. V. I. was held Sept. 17. Addresses were made and officers elected.—The Mutual Alliance organized at the Y. M. C. A. Monday. The following were elected: President, the Rev. Harry G. Finney; Vice-Pres., the Rev. Henry U. Kerat; Sec'y., the Rev. A. B. Austin; Treas., the Rev. Norman O. Sweet.—The Butler County commissioners will have \$5,000 from the state, on Jan. 1, 1903 for improvement of roads.—The Miami Baptist Association was held at the Ninth St. church in Cincinnati last week. The Rev. Mr. Hilley, pastor of the First Baptist church here with other delegates attended. They reported an interesting meeting.—Jas. Brown a well known graduate of Berea, who is attending the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y. spent his vacation at Cleveland and Cherry Valley, O. preaching at Cherry Valley. James has done excellent work both as a student and in sub-pastorate work. He spent his vacation last year preaching in Vermont. He remembers all of his old Berea teachers and fellow students with pleasure.—The Republican campaign in Hamilton was opened Friday night by the Wm. H. Taft First Voters Club. The 150 members of the club met in the Republican Publishing Company's building and marched to the C. H. D. R. R. station where they met Wade Cushing of Cincinnati and Herbert M. Myers of Columbus, the speakers of the evening. At the Coliseum, an enthusiastic meeting was held, with C. E. Egbert, of the club presiding.

BEREA IN ESTILL BIG MEETING IN COURT HOUSE YARD

Welcome by Prof. Carpenter. Speeches by Pres. Frost, Dean Dinsmore, and Prof. Faulkner.—Dr. Marcum Praises Berea as the place where any Boy or Girl can get a Good Start.—Allen Powell tells Plain Truth.—Music and Lemonade.

In response to a rather hurried notice some three hundred people gathered at Irvine last Saturday for a "Berea Reunion." All former Berea students were invited, and a number of teachers who were not Berea students joined the picnic.

The Berea party arrived by the morning train and proceeded at once to the Court House yard where seats had been provided and a barrel of feed lemonade was ready for the thirsty. Twelve members of the College Band were in attendance in their blue uniforms and discoursed stirring music. Prof. Rigby also led in several songs, and gave a most beautiful Scotch Solo. The flag on the speakers stand, and the bright dresses of the ladies in attendance made a pretty picture.

After music and prayer Prof. Carpenter gave a most graceful address of welcome. He spoke of his ambition for the school children and young people of Irvine, and said he knew this gathering would encourage them in their educational climb. He thanked the Berea visitors for coming. He had been a near neighbor to Berea when Principal of the school at Kingston and knew that it was doing great things for the whole region, and that no young man or young lady would ever regret attending this great school.

President Frost spoke next and said in part:
"It has been a great regret to me that I could see my friends in the different counties in Eastern Kentucky and adjoining States so seldom. It must be six years since I have been to Irvine, and I note many improvements. It is delightful to meet so many of our old students. Berea has not failed to recognize the merits of her sons and daughters who have attended school at Berea, for she has bestowed upon them many of the highest honors and offices in the gift of the people."

"One great errand today is to invite you to visit us in Berea more frequently. Come at Thanksgiving, the first of January, or at other times whenever you can find your way to the yellow house where the President lives."

"You will not find Brother Ben, he went to heaven in 1901. Brother Rogers lived on to help dedicate the new chapel and two of his grandchildren are in school with us now. Gen. Dodge, Treasurer of Berea and other of your old friends are there and new teachers who are men and women of the same kind."

"You will wish to know about the growth of Berea. We used to have 300 students in a year, and counted that a great school. Last year we had nearly four times that number. You ask how we take care of so many but the answer is that we can take BETTER care of them than we used to do. Our great boarding hall with its four dining rooms, and steam cookers, gives the best of food, so that last fall our students gained in weight more than half a ton! And we are able to give this board at so low a figure that ALL our students get their education cheaper than the favored 'scholarship students' at other institutions."

"And with so many students we can classify them better, so that each one is placed with a group of others like himself where he can make most rapid progress."

"Our school is really a group of schools, like an army with several regiments. The Collegiate Department stands at the top, and gives the best education, four years preparatory and four years in College. This course is so long and hard, and the standard so high, that we only had ten graduates last year. But then comes the Academy, under Dean Marsh, with its five different courses of study. And then comes the great Normal Department, under Dean Dinsmore, which has done more than any other school in the State in building up our public schools. And then we have the Industrial Departments which are showing the people how to get more money out of our lands and forests. We are not giving people an education so that they can quit work, but we are giving them an education so they can enjoy work and get more out of it. Besides these we should mention our splendid facilities in music. There is a harvest for the first girls who get sufficient advancement so they can give lessons on the cabinet organ."

"It is this growth of the school, and this thorough organization of the

school which you will notice when you come back to Berea, and which gives basis to our confident claim that Berea today has 'something good for every student.'

"And Berea expects all its former students to be permanent workers for education in their home communities. Let me lay upon you the burden of increasing the attendance at our public schools just now. We are making our record for this year, and we ought always remember that at the present time Kentucky is one of the most neglected states in the matter of sending its children to school. The average Kentucky boy and girl are in school fewer days in the year than the boys and girls of any other state in all our Union except two. I hope this year we shall stir things up and make a change."

Prof. James P. Faulkner was next introduced. He is a brother to Judge Faulkner, and was himself for some years president of Union College at Barbourville, Ky. Professor Faulkner spoke of his surprise and pleasure in discovering the great advantages which Berea now offers to its students. His speech was principally directed to the young people, and he assured them, from his own experience, that any boy or girl who was in earnest might have an education. Professor Faulkner's remarks made a great impression and Estill County people are anxious to hear him again.

At noon there was a recess and lunch shaking and limbeck. Beautiful baskets had been brought from all parts of the county, and in addition to the barrel of lemonade hot coffee was served to all guests. Among those who came farthest were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allen from Iron Mountain, Estill County.

After the recess there were speeches of the highest interest by Dr. Markham, who told of his own pleasant experiences at Berea, and by Allen Powell, former superintendent of Jackson County, who has recently become a resident of Estill. He stated that Estill County is by far the richer county in the school house, on the average, is inferior to those of Jackson.

We make a great mistake in keeping our sons and daughters in the school which is so long. They go away and over the same things, when they want to be off at Berea under new teachers who will give them a fresh training. So, too, the big school is a counter act, while getting off the same things, take at the teacher's time and waste the student's energy."

The concluding speech was by Professor H. C. Faulkner, Dean of Berea's Normal Department. Professor Faulkner lay last week a national reputation by a new book entitled "Taking the United States" in which he embodied his own experience and is shown in his sympathetic understanding of the needs of the common school teacher. In his remarks he gave some account of his recent trip to Europe in which he studied the geography of eleven European countries.

The session seemed all too short when the train time approached and with songs and band music the reunion broke up, everyone hoping that it might be repeated at some future date. The party from Berea took the 2:50 train to Brassfield where a spirited educational rally was held in the grove near Mr. Todd's store.

Such meetings show the practical earnestness of Berea's managers and will do much for the welfare of the country.

NOTICE

There will be a mass meeting of old Berea students and friends of the College at Cartersville on Saturday at 10:30 a. m. followed by a basket picnic at noon, and a similar meeting at Wallaceston at 3:30. Pres. Frost and others will speak at both places, and the college band will play. Everybody come and have a good time.

BEREA'S BEST FALL TERM

The attendance at Berea College for the Fall Term is still increasing rapidly, and outruns all expectations. Last week it was evident that this Fall Term would be the best ever held in the school but no one had fully understood how large the increase in attendance would be. On Tuesday night, when the school had been going just one week there had been 658 students registered and paid their bills about forty more than at the same time last year.

Students are still pouring in, and it now looks as if there would be nearly seven hundred in during this term, which is the largest attendance ever recorded. Of course the winter term will bring hundreds more as there are always many schools teachers and others who come for it. Altogether the prospect is the brightest it has ever been for a fine year here in Berea.